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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.
J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 24 | Harrisburg, January 5, 1939 | No. 1

1 1939

STATE REDUCES ITS PIG CROP

Pennsylvania farmers farrowed 5,000 more sows during the fall of 1938 than during the fall of 1937 and will increase their pig production during the next six months when a national increase of 21 per cent in the number of sows indicated to farrow is predicted.

The December pig crop report of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the State Department of Agriculture indicates that 70,000 sows will be farrowed in Pennsylvania during the six months ending June 1, 1939, compared with 62,000 last spring.

Sows farrowed from June 1 to December 1, 1938, numbered 62,000, compared with 57,000 during the fall of 1937. Pigs saved in Pennsylvania during the fall of 1938 totaled 415,000, compared with 373,000 in the fall of 1937. The average fall litter increased from 6.54 in 1937 to 6.70 in 1938.

The upswing in hog production in the UNITED STATES, which started in the spring of this year, will continue into 1939 at an accelerating rate. The fall pig crop, estimated as 18 per cent larger than the fall crop of 1937, follows an estimated increase of 13 per cent in the spring pig crop, making the total crop in 1938 about 15 per cent larger than in 1937. The number of sows indicated to farrow in the spring of 1939 is 21 per cent larger than the number that farrowed in the spring of 1938.

The number of pigs saved in the fall season of 1938 (June 1st to December 1st) is estimated at 27,651,000 head, which is an increase of 4,220,000 head over the fall crop of 1937. This is the largest fall crop since 1933, and it is only about 3 per cent smaller than the average fall crop for the five years 1929 to 1933. Increases over last year were general throughout the country. By regions the increases were as follows: East North Central, 16 per cent; West North Central, 21 per cent; North Atlantic, 10 per cent; South Atlantic, 16 per cent; South Central, 22 per cent; and Western, 4 per cent. Average size of litter this fall was the largest ever reported and is a continuation of the upward trend in size of litters in evidence for some years.

The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1938 is estimated at 71,088,000 head, an increase of 9,181,000 over 1937. This is the largest yearly crop since 1933, but it is 8,944,000 head, or about 12 per cent smaller than the five-year (1929-1933) average. The combined crop in the Corn Belt this year, estimated at 47,959,000 head, is 6,518,000 head, or 16 per cent larger, but is 22 per cent smaller than the five-year average.

The number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1939 (December 1 to June 1, 1939) for the United States is indicated at 8,237,000. This number is 1,412,000 larger than the number farrowed in the spring of 1938, and also much larger than in any other spring since 1933. Relatively large increases are indicated for all regions, as follows: The East North Central, 18 per cent; West North Central, 23 per cent; North Atlantic, 12 per cent; South Atlantic, 13 per cent; South Central, 26 per cent; Western, 16 per cent. Feed supplies are abundant, and the ratio of hog prices to feed prices is about the highest on record.

The December survey reports indicate that the 1938 spring pig crop has been marketed fairly early, which is unusual in years of abundant feed, low feed prices and a high hog-corn ratio. The 1938 spring pig crop for the Corn Belt was 14 per cent larger than that of 1937. The number of hogs over six months old remaining on Corn Belt farms December 1st this year was reported as only about 5 per cent larger than a year earlier.

POTATO WEEK WAS SUCCESS

Growers in Pennsylvania sold 118 cars of potatoes during National Potato Week. They marketed 200,000 consumer packages of graded potatoes. Prices received by the farmers were good and increased during the week.

In the Wilkes-Barre and Scranton territory, where Maine and New York competition is keen, the demand for Pennsylvania potatoes was exceptionally good and the farm price high.

Movement of Pennsylvania potatoes to market is far ahead of last year. Growers have packed and sold 1,500,000 special consumer packages, or more than was sold in this form from the entire 1937 crop.

WEED CONTROL

Eight pointers on weed control were given today by J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, to farmers, gardeners and home-owners:

"Sow clean seed. If you are in doubt about the purity of the seed, have a sample analyzed by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Allow no weeds to mature seeds.

"Starve underground portions of biennial and perennial weeds by keeping all leafy parts cut off close to the ground.

"Rotate crops. Clean cultivation will assist greatly in keeping the farm clean of most weeds.

"Follow out a definite method of attack on weeds and do not stop until every evidence of the weed is gone.

"Keep weeds out of fence rows and waste places. These are common sources of infestation for adjoining cultivated areas.

"A State law (Act 58—1923) provides for the cutting of Canada thistle and chicory wherever found in Pennsylvania before such weeds go to seed. Farmers should observe this law and insist upon its observance by others.

"Get acquainted with strange weeds. One weed can be the start of a real menace. The State Department of Agriculture will identify any weeds sent in by farmers."

AUCTIONS ORGANIZE

Pennsylvania's five cooperative egg auctions have federated as the Pennsylvania Egg and Poultry Producers' Association. The auctions operate at Bethlehem, Butler, Center Point, Coatesville and Doylestown.

Officers are: President, Raymond S. Taylor, Newtown; vice-president, M. W. Bennett, Royersford; secretary-treasurer, Elmo Underkoffler, Gilbertsville.

SPUDS BECOME BIG INDUSTRY

Pennsylvania's potato industry represents an investment of $90,000,000, according to the Potato Interests Division of the State Department of Agriculture. The crop produces $30,000,000 of income.

Cash from potato sales has been credited with paying off more Pennsylvania farm mortgages and a higher percentage of farm taxes than any other farm crop.

Tractors, trucks and sprayers on Pennsylvania potato farms burn as much as 100,000 gallons of gasoline daily. This means a gasoline tax alone of $5,000 per day.

Fifty thousand tons of steel are in annual operation on Pennsylvania potato farms. Two hundred and fifty thousand steel wheels roll over Pennsylvania potato fields annually, and there are more than 1,000 miles of pipe on Pennsylvania sprayers.

Pennsylvania potato growers spend more than $5,000,000 annually for seed, spray materials, fertilizers and other supplies.

The potato industry of the State creates over 20,000,000 hours of labor employment in growing the crop. The value of labor cost in digging the crop alone is three quarters of a million dollars.

In addition to the 20,000,000 hours of labor in growing the crop many more millions are required by manufacturers and service groups in supplying machinery, fertilizers, spray materials, bags, transportation and merchandising.

To transport Pennsylvania's potato crop to market and to transport the necessary supplies to the farm would require 35,000 railroad cars, or a train reaching from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

FARM FACTS

Creamery butter production in Pennsylvania was 703,000 pounds in November, compared with 1,040,000 pounds in October, according to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture. The November production in 1937 was 640,000 pounds.

United States creamery butter production in November was 116,042,000 pounds, the second largest November output on record, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports.

A new class in the vegetable department of the Pennsylvania Farm Show —January 16th-20th—will be a best grower's collection of not less than six kinds of vegetables exhibited in commercial packs. Removal of this department to the old arena in the main exposition building will show this important crop to better advantage than heretofore.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST
TEN HIGH PENS TO DECEMBER 1

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader (Pen 5)	Pennsylvania	1	634.45	656
Bryan J. Snell	Pennsylvania	2	594.35	568
*J. J. Warern	Massachusetts	3	547.85	547
Guy A. Leader (Pen 6)	Pennsylvania	4	547.05	573
*Weber Duck Farm	Massachusetts	5	541.25	588
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	6	537.30	595
Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	7	533.85	555
*Homestead Farm	Connecticut	8	531.25	540
Rinker Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	9	526.50	510
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	10	525.50	573

*These pens are Rhode Island Red; all others are Single Comb White Leghorn.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER, 1935-1938

Year	Per cent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight, Oz. Per Dozen
1938 Based on all 13 birds	48.04	27.72	29.30	22.9
1937 Based on all 13 birds	50.74	29.68	31.81	23.2
1936 Based on 10 highest birds	59.44	33.62	36.26	22.5
1935 Based on 10 highest birds	68.60	39.45	41.84	22.8

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 16-20, 1939

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 24 | Harrisburg, January 12, 1939 | No. 2

STATE SERVES CANNED FOODS

Officials and employes of the State Department of Agriculture at their annual mid-winter party feasted on Pennsylvania canned foods.

Everything from soup to nuts was produced on Pennsylvania farms and packed in Pennsylvania canneries.

The all-Pennsylvania-canned-foods dinner officially launched a buy-Pennsylvania-canned-foods campaign, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Canners' Association to create new markets for the products of Pennsylvania farms.

From cans the Department of Agriculture staff ate the finest quality foods produced on Keystone State farms.

The menu included: Canned soup, prepared from Pennsylvania meat and vegetables; canned Pennsylvania potatoes, canned Pennsylvania corn, canned Pennsylvania beef and pork, canned Pennsylvania apple sauce, canned Pennsylvania pickles, canned Pennsylvania tomato juice, canned Pennsylvania tomato sauce, canned Pennsylvania milk, and canned Pennsylvania cheese.

And to make it unanimous bread made from Pennsylvania wheat and Pennsylvania apples were served in cans.

The employes of the department presented Secretary J. Hansell French with a motion picture camera and Deputy Secretary Harry M. Turrell with a double-barreled shotgun.

Willard H. Allen, Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey, in a brief talk praised the accomplishments of the Department during the past four years. He said that Secretary French had done more than any other one man to bring the agricultural problems of the northeastern states to the attention of the United States Congress and the United States Department of Agriculture.

HORSE SHOW AIDS FARMERS

Horse breeding on Pennsylvania farms will be fostered by the horse show to be held here by the Harrisburg Horse Show Association as the closing event of Pennsylvania Farm Show Week, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, said today. The show will be staged in the new $1,200,000 Farm Show Arena, January 20 and 21.

"The show card has been planned to attract the interest of farm horse-breeders throughout the State and of Keystone State farmers who are contemplating making horse-breeding a part of their farm operating plan," Secretary French continued.

"The all-breeds class, the big event on Friday night's card, will be of especial interest to our farmers because it will bring together in one arena all of the breeds now in popular demand. This is a horse-show feature new in this State and the eastern United States.

"It has been possible to plan the Harrisburg Horse Show on a large scale only because of the great increase in interest in horses and horse breeding in Pennsylvania in recent years and because of the completion of the new Farm Show Arena Building, which contains the largest arena for judging livestock in the United States."

The Pennsylvania Horse and Mule Association, which was organized only three years ago, is cooperating with the Harrisburg Horse Show Association to make the horse show of practical value to the farm breeder.

HORSE PULLING AT FARM SHOW

Farmers' Night (Thursday, January 19) at the Pennsylvania Farm Show will find as much action in the big new $1,200,000 arena as at a seven-ring circus.

While a score of county horse-shoe pitching champions are throwing for the State championship on six courts in the arena the finest draft horses from Pennsylvania farms will be competing for the State horse-pulling contest in another corner of the arena.

Pennsylvania State College has loaned its dynamometer to the show for the horse-pulling contest—a new show feature. This device measures the pulling power of the horse.

Horses will compete in teams of two and the State championship will be awarded to the team showing the greatest pulling power.

Entries for the horse-pulling contest are still open.

Forty per cent more commercial exhibitors of farm machinery and other equipment and supplies for the farm and farm home have engaged display space for the 1939 show than ever before. This additional space was made available by the erection of the new arena building. More than 1,000 spaces have been rented by more than 400 commercial exhibitors.

Official programs of the farm show were mailed today to all farm competitors by the Farm Show Commission.

The new arena building was officially turned over to the Farm Show Commission last Friday by the General State Authority.

The show will close with a horse show on Friday night and Saturday all day and night, January 20 and 21. The horse show will be the largest ever held in Pennsylvania.

PRICES UP FOR TEN FARM CROPS

Pennsylvania farmers were receiving higher prices for ten of their principal products on December 15 than on November 15, a survey by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service shows.

These products were wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, apples, lambs, turkeys, butter, and butterfat.

The national index of prices paid farmers for their principal products was two points higher on December 15 than on November 15.

Commodity	Dec. 1910-14	Nov. 1938	Dec. 1938
Wheat, per bu. .	$.96	$.63	$.65
Corn, per bu. ...	.67	.54	.54
Oats, per bu. ...	.46	.32	.33
Barley, per bu. .	.68	.49	.51
Rye, per bu.	.78	.57	.56
Buckwheat, per bu.	.69	.51	.50
Potatoes, per bu.	.70	.65	.70
Hay, per ton ...	16.10	8.60	8.70
Apples, per bu. .	.71	.80	.90
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7.58	8.00	7.80
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	6.16	7.00	7.00
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	8.34	9.90	9.70
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.64	3.40	3.35
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	6.22	7.30	7.50
Milk cows, per head	53.66	82.00	79.00
Horses, per head	167.60	134.00	132.00
Mules, per head .	—	136.00	135.00
Chickens, per lb.	.124	.170	.165
Turkeys, per lb. .	—	.24	.25
Milk, per 100 lbs.	1.86	2.15	2.15
Butter, per lb. ..	.34	.29	.30
Butterfat, per lb.	—	.27	.28
Eggs, per doz. ..	.362	.349	.332
Wool, per lb. ...	.21	.25	.25

WHEAT PLAN REMOVES BAN

Farmers see in the new Federal wheat crop insurance plan, according to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, the long-sought solution to the four obstacles to all-risk crop insurance—price hazard, moral hazard, lack of actuarial data and administration expense.

To escape the insurance of price as well as yield, the farmer is guaranteed under the new plan against loss in wheat alone. The farmer pays his premium in bushels of wheat, he receives indemnities for losses in bushels, and reserves of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation are carried in actual wheat in storage. Thus changes in wheat prices do no influence operations of the insurance program.

The moral hazard, that is, the danger that insured individuals might find it more profitable to collect insurance than to raise a full wheat crop, has been eliminated by limiting coverage to seventy-five per cent. Thus, the farmer stands to gain more by making every effort to harvest a full crop.

A big factor in making wheat crop insurance possible has been access—through operations of the Triple A—to data on actual yields and losses on thousands of wheat farms. This has made it possible to measure accurately the risks involved in growing wheat on a given farm and to set up a premium rate that will take care of these risks.

As important as plentiful information in making the crop insurance program possible has been the extensive system of farmer committees which handle administration of the Triple A programs. Local administration of crop insurance has been handled through these committees without the expense that would be involved in the establishment of a new and separate organization

FARM FACTS

Receipts from farm marketings in the United States in the first eleven months of 1938 are estimated at $6,463,000,000, or 13 per cent less than that for the same period of 1937, J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, claims.

Five hundred persons have already reserved rooms in private homes in Harrisburg for Pennsylvaia Farm Show week through the convention visitors bureau of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce.

Expenditure of $3,153,884.87 on control measures by the United States Government since 1933 has prevented the spread of a local infestation by the Gypsy Moth in northeastern Pennsylvania, according to J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture.

Farm Price Index	Pre-war Base		
United States ..	100	94	96
Grains	100	60	63
Fruits	100	71	73
Meat animals.	100	111	109
Dairy products	100	109	112
Chickens and eggs	100	131	127
Unclassified ..	100	95	108
Pennsylvania ...	100	108	108
Grains	100	68	69
Fruits	100	99	112
Meat animals.	100	111	110
Dairy products	100	124	125
Chickens and eggs	100	134	129
Unclassified ..	100	71	74
Prices farmers pay	100	121	120
Farmers' Purchasing Power:			
United States.	100	78	80
Pennsylvania .	100	89	90

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 16-20, 1939

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John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture

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PENNSYLVANIA FARM OUTPUT ABOVE TEN YEAR AVERAGE

Combined production of corn, small grains and potatoes in Pennsylvania in 1938 was eleven per cent above the ten-year average and only two per cent under the bumper crops of 1937, according to a report issued today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Harrisburg. Aided by the splendid fall weather farmers harvested crops yielding greatly above the ten-year average, with the exception of potatoes, rye, buckwheat and fruit. Production of potatoes and buckwheat was below normal because of disease and unfavorable weather during critical periods. Fruit production, due to the damaging spring frosts and subsequent wet weather, was under the ten-year average. Rye production was down because reduced plantings are reflected in a lower acreage harvested, although the yield was high.

ESTIMATE OF PENNSYLVANIA CROP PRODUCTION FOR 1937 AND 1938, WITH TEN-YEAR AVERAGE

Crop and Unit	Year	1,000 Acres	Penna. Per Acre	Production Total (Thousands)	Farm Value Per Unit	Farm Value Total Thousands	Ave. Value Per Acre
Corn (bus.)	'27-'36 ave.	1,288	38.2	49,431			
	1937	1,368	46.0	62,928	$.64	$40,274	$29.44
	1938	1,368	43.5	59,508	.61	36,300	26.54
Winter wheat (bus.)	'27-'36 ave.	967	18.3	17,720			
	1937	1,062	22.0	23,364	.97	22,663	21.34
	1938	1,041	21.0	21,861	.64	13,991	13.44
Oats (bus.)	'27-'36 ave.	943	28.2	26,702			
	1937	915	27.0	24,705	.43	10,623	11.61
	1938	915	33.5	30,652	.33	10,115	11.05
Barley (bus.)	'27-'36 ave.	53	25.0	1,334			
	1937	63	29.0	1,827	.65	1,188	18.86
	1938	69	29.5	2,036	.49	988	14.46
Rye (bus.)	'27-'36 ave.	113	13.6	1,531			
	1937	79	15.0	1,185	.79	936	11.85
	1938	61	14.5	884	.56	495	8.11
Buckwheat (bus.)	'27-'36 ave.	157	18.0	2,813			
	1937	130	17.5	2,275	.64	1,456	11.20
	1938	140	15.5	2,170	.54	1,172	8.37
White potatoes (bus.)	'27-'36 ave.	213	119	25,296			
	1937	205	123	25,215	.65	16,390	79.95
	1938	193	114	22,002	.70	15,401	79.80
Tobacco (lbs.)	'27-'36 ave.	32.2	1,241	39,749			
	1937	23.7	1,223	28,990	.104	3,016	127.26
	1938	24.2	1,351	32,690	.100	3,269	135.08
Tame Hay (tons)	'27-'36 ave.	2,548	1.20	3,085			
	1937	2,465	1.32	3,251	10.90	35,436	14.38
	1938	2,418	1.36	3,283	9.60	31,517	13.03
Apples, total (bus.)	'27-'36 ave.			9,465		10,535*	
	1937			16,728	.67	7,470	
	1938			9,338	.80		
Peaches (bus.)	'27-'36 ave.			1,507			
	1937			2,673	1.00	2,673	
	1938			1,842	1.25	2,302	
Pears (bus.)	'27-'36 ave.			569			
	1937			817	.80	654	
	1938			657	.70	460	
Cherries (tons)	'27-'36 ave.			7,308	70.00		
	1937			9,890	70.00	692	
	1938			6,560		459	
Grapes (tons)	'27-'36 ave.			21,530			
	1937			26,000	31.00	806	
	1938			15,700	40.00	628	

* Based on 15,724,000 bushels harvested.

LIST POULTRY MEET PROGRAM

Official program for the seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition, scheduled for Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7, was announced today.

Mr. Turrell said he expects Pennsylvania poultry enthusiasts to take a leading part in the huge exposition—both in exhibits and in number of visitors.

In addition to the regular poultry exhibits, special features are planned for 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers, New Farmers and Rural Scouts. The program follows:

July 28—Official opening of exhibits; general opening assembly, F. C. Elford, Canada, presiding; Addresses, Sir Edward Brown, England; Henry A. Wallace, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture; Governor John W. Bricker, Ohio; Mayor Harold H. Burton, Cleveland; Karl Vetter, Berlin, Germany, president, World's Poultry Science Association; youth program.

July 29—Addresses, "Poultry Nutrition," Dr. Ernest Mangold, Germany; "Contributions of Genetics," Prof. R. C. Punnett, England; "Poultry Diseases," Dr. H. C. L. E. Berger, The Netherlands; "Marketing," Dr. E. W. Benjamin, United States.

July 30 (Sunday)—International Peace Day; dedication of cultural gardens.

July 31 (Canadian Day)—Meeting, members of council, World's Poultry Science Association.

August 1 (Pan-American Day)—Scientific meeting; consumer meetings; youth program.

August 2 (All States Day)—Popular program and assembly; scientific meetings.

August 3 (Baby Chick Day)—Meetings under direction of International Baby Chick Association.

August 4 (Poultry Producers' Day)—Further gatherings arranged by International Baby Chick Association.

August 5 (Poultry Marketing Day)—General Assembly of Congress members; science association meetings.

August 6 (Cleveland Day)—Youth Programs.

August 7—Closing day and ceremonies.

OPEN DRIVE TO SELL PA. PEAS

With a large supply to market, canners and agriculturists of Pennsylvania have launched an intensive merchandising campaign to keep canned peas rolling into the homes of the nation.

The purpose of the drive, part of a nation-wide effort, is to acquaint housewives with the superior quality of peas grown and canned in Pennsylvania.

Pushing the campaign nationally is a merchandising committee appointed by the Canned Pea Marketing Cooperative, with headquarters in Chicago. Pennsylvania's member of this committee is Hiram Woodward of Bloomsburg.

With production up and prices down—the pack has reached a high of 25,000,000 cases—the nation's pea packers are faced with two problems—stabilization of process and movement of stock. The nation-wide committee has moved to meet these problems with the merchandising campaign in which Pennsylvania canners are playing a leading role.

Since 1933 there has been an upward trend in the production of canned peas in Pennsylvania. At the same time canned peas have been gaining increasing favor on home, restaurant and hotel menus.

GRAIN STOCKS ABOVE AVERAGE

Stocks of wheat, corn and oats on Pennsylvania farms on January 1, 1939, were well above the average for the 1928-1937 decade.

These stocks on hand reflect, the board pointed out, an above-average harvest of these grains in 1938.

Wheat stocks totaled 9,033,000 bushels, as compared with the 1928-1937 average of 7,096,000, but contrasted to January 1, 1938, stocks of 9,429,000. The 9,033,000 bushels on hand represent forty-one per cent of the 1938 crop.

Corn stocks on Pennsylvania farms were estimated at 34,379,000 bushels. The ten-year average is 26,357,000 bushels, while the stocks as of January 1, 1938, totaled 37,260,000 bushels. January 1, 1939, stocks represent seventy-four per cent of the 1938 crop.

Oat stocks on January 1, 1939, were listed at 20,230,000 bushels, compared with the ten-year average of 17,506,000 bushels and the January 1, 1938, stocks of 15,811,000 bushels. The 20,230,000 bushels represent sixty-six per cent of the 1938 crop.

For the entire nation, the figures are:

Wheat—January 1, 1939, 281,190,000 bushels; ten-year average, 215,599,000 bushels; January 1, 1938, 208,510,000 bushels.

Corn—January 1, 1939, 1,797,281,000 bushels; ten-year average, 1,331,334,000 bushels; January 1, 1938, 1,673,221,000 bushels.

Oats—January 1, 1939, 685,583,000 bushels; ten-year average, 625,672,000; January 1, 1938, 698,431,000 bushels.

It will be noted that whereas, for the entire country, the stocks of wheat and corn on hand January 1, 1939, exceeded the stocks of January 1, 1938, the reverse was true in Pennsylvania. Again, while oats stocks nationally were lower on January 1, 1939, than on January 1, 1938, the reverse was true in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania milk production per cow continued well above the national average of 12.33 pounds. Pennsylvania's production per cow was 15.3 pounds. These figures represented a national increase from 11.88 pounds on January 1, 1938, but a Pennsylvania decrease from 15.4 pounds on that date.

However, Pennsylvania's average has remained firm for years, the production per cow for the 1928-1937 decade standing at 15.3 pounds as compared with the national average of 11.85 for the same period.

FARM FACTS

Great Britain, under the recently-adopted trade agreement, probably will become an increasingly important outlet for Pennsylvania apples. The United Kingdom imports more American apples than any other nation, receiving 3,101,000 bushels, or twenty-four and two-tenths per cent of its apple imports, from the U. S. in 1937.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's proposed farm research laboratory for the northeastern district of the country at Philadelphia will be in charge of P. A. Wells of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. He is a veteran of ten years in the agricultural service. He will supervise the work in sixteen states from the Philadelphia laboratory.

Buy Pennsylvania Canned Foods

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CERTIFY MORE SMALL GRAINS

Acreage of small grains entered for certification by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has more than doubled over a period of three years, it is announced by the Bureau of Plant Industry. This service was inaugurated in 1936 by the Department.

During the same period, the number of acres actually certified also has nearly doubled.

In 1938, according to a report just compiled, 1,397.5 acres of cereal grains were entered for certification, as compared with 1,078 acres in 1937 and 693.3 acres in 1936, the year this State service of certification and inspection was first offered to growers.

The acreage certified from these entries totaled 838.7 in 1938, compared with 491.7 in 1937 and 426.2 in 1936. Thus, the Bureau rejected only thirty-three per cent of the acreage inspected in 1938, compared with fifty-four per cent in 1937 and thirty-nine per cent in 1936.

The certified barley and wheat crop was clean and bright and showed good germination, the Bureau reported, adding that grain may not be sold as certified seed until samples of each field are analyzed and germinated. To meet the certification requirements, grains must germinate ninety per cent or more. Some of the wheat was exposed to heavy rains, but most of the crop was harvested in good condition. The weight per bushel, in a few cases, was below the requirements, but the average was moderately high.

Here is the 1938 summary:

Wheat—acres entered, 938; certified, 839.2. Oats—entered, 176; certified, 150. Winter barley—entered, 209.5; certified, 145.5.

Following is the list of growers whose grains have passed all the State certification requirements:

Wheat—Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms, Coatesville; W. H. Dreibelbis, Shoemakersville; A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Landisville; Daniel M. Knittle, Shoemakersville; Pennsylvania State College; Walter Schreffler, Glen Mills; C. B. Snyder, Ephrata; Trojan Powder Company Farms, Allentown; Paul R. Wolff, Myerstown.

Oats—A. F. Arnold, Enon Valley; R. H. Runtley and Son, Corydon; H. S. Hicks and Son, Tyrone; Pennsylvania State College; P. R. Smith, Ulysses; W. A. Wastrick, Patton.

Winter barley—A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Landisville; L. Lindquist and Sons, Willow Grove; J. A. Mundis, Windsor; C. B. Snyder, Ephrata.

SEED POTATO PRICES RISE

Production of certified seed potatoes in Pennsylvania in 1938 was fifteen per cent under the crop of 1937, but three per cent above the average for the five-year period of 1932 to 1936.

The 1938 national crop dropped twenty-eight per cent under that of the previous year. Pennsylvania produced 173,455 bushels of certified seed potatoes in 1938. Pennsylvania stood tenth in 1938 in quantity of certified seed potatoes.

This decreased production brought increased prices, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, twenty-five to thirty per cent of the leading varieties, Rural Russet and Nittany, bringing $1 a bushel, as compared with 60 cents in 1937.

Reports from certifying agencies in twenty-six states indicate that the total quantity certified in 1938 was 11,206,086 bushels, as against 15,485,430 bushels in 1937 and a five-year average of 9,881,053 bushels.

Here are some Pennsylvania production figures by varieties:

Cobbler—1937, 6,799 bushels; 1938, 928 bushels; Triumph—1936, 7,500; 1937, no report; 1938, 4,500; Russet Rural—1937, 103,291; 1938, 107,757; Kathadin—1937, 10,833; 1938, 6,411; other varieties—1937, 52,070; 1938, 32,949.

Following is the total Pennsylvania production of certified seed potatoes for the past five years: 1934, 241,789 bushels; 1935, 149,454; 1936, 207,472; 1937, 205,313; 1938, 173,455.

The 1938 production was the largest on record for the Dakotas, Oregon and Utah; next to the largest for Minnesota, Washington and Colorado. On the other hand, Vermont produced in 1938 the smallest quantity of any year on record.

CANNING TESTS SET NEW HIGH

State inspection of fruits and vegetables for canning reached a new high in Pennsylvania during 1938, it was disclosed.

Nearly 200,000,000 pounds of canning crops were classified by State inspectors during the season, an increase of sixteen per cent over 1937 and forty-three per cent over 1936.

The increase is due, according to D. M. James, supervising inspector for the Bureau of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture, to the rapid growth of the Pennsylvania canning industry and to an increasing tendency among growers and canners to buy and sell these crops under official standard grades. A third reason was the expanding consumer demand for high quality canned foods.

Tomatoes again led, some 104,565,000 pounds having been inspected. Apples were second, with 55,819,000 pounds, and corn was third with 13,421,000 pounds.

Other canning crops inspected included sour cherries, peas, lima beans, berries, plums and grapes.

In commenting on this rapidly expanding service to Pennsylvania agriculture, inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture say that both growers and canners are to be commended for their excellent cooperation with this standardization project—a service that has placed Pennsylvania first among the states in proportion of total canning crops purchased under official grades.

He further pointed out that consumers will aid the program and bring benefits to themselves by asking for Pennsylvania-packed goods when buying in stores and markets.

Full details of the 1938 canning inspection service are found in the report now available without charge from the Bureau of Markets.

FRUIT STORAGE SHOWS DECLINE

Apple and pear holdings in cold storage in Pennsylvania as of January 1, 1939, were well below the holdings of January 1, 1938.

Apple holdings on the first of this year totaled 1,422,000 bushels, as compared with 1,657,000 bushels on the same date last year. Pear holdings in cold storage on January 1, 1939, were 15,000 boxes and bushel baskets, compared with 31,000 on January 1, 1938.

Other cold storage holdings in Pennsylvania on January 1, this year, included:

Cream, 11,000 40-quart cans; butter, 1,895,000 pounds; American cheese, 1,738,000 pounds; frozen eggs, 5,833,000 pounds; poultry, 4,629,000 pounds.

An important development in the national cold storage movement during December, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports, was the relatively high withdrawal of creamery butter. The net out-of-storage movement of this commodity during December, 1938, totaled 31,449,000 pounds, contrasted to 23,238,000 pounds in December, 1937. The five-year average (1932-1936) was 27,080,000 pounds.

Stocks of shell eggs virtually had reached the vanishing point, with 300,000 cases on hand in the United States, as compared with 831,000 cases on the same date a year ago, and a five-year average of 631,000 cases.

Cold storage holdings of fruits and vegetables showed normal reductions nationally. Apple stocks, while 5,756,000 bushels less than on January 1, 1938, were 1,242,000 bushels greater than the five-year average. A total of 4,756,000 bushels of apples moved out of storage during December, compared with 4,050,000 during December, 1937, and with the five-year average of 4,011,000 bushels.

FARM FACTS

Weed eradication costs $6,000 a minute on American farms, it is disclosed by figures received by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Every minute the United States produces 200 tons of limestone, much of it in Pennsylvania rural areas, State Department of Agriculture experts estimate.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO JANUARY 1, 1939*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader (Pen 5)	Pennsylvania	1	976.85	986
Weber Duck Farm, Inc.	Massachusetts	2	844.90	899
Rinker Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	3	842.70	800
Bryan J. Snell	Pennsylvania	4	835.40	792
Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	5	815.40	832
Fuzzydele Farms	Pennsylvania	6	810.15	772
J. J. Warren	Massachusetts	7	796.30	786
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	8	796.05	864
Guy A. Leader (Pen 6)	Pennsylvania	9	785.75	808
Taylor Brothers	Pennsylvania	10	778.55	827

*The pens of Weber Duck Farm and J. J. Warren are Rhode Island Reds; that of Fuzzydele Farms is New Hampshires; all others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER, 1935-1938

Year	Per cent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.
1938 Based on all 13 birds	49.14	44.12	45.21	23.5
1937 Based on all 13 birds	50.95	44.08	46.36	23.0
1936 Based on 10 highest birds	61.22	53.60	56.33	23.0
1935 Based on 10 highest birds	69.40	61.76	63.85	23.3

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NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE MAY 23 1941

STATE STANDS TENTH ON FARM INCOME BASIS

Pennsylvania last year moved into tenth position among the forty-eight states for cash farm income, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, announced today. The State's rank in 1937 was eleventh.

Keystone State farmers advanced their position in 1938 by producing a cash farm income ninety-one per cent of their 1937 income, while the national average dropped to eighty-seven per cent.

Cash income of Pennsylvania farmers from the sale of their principal products during 1938 was $244,311,000.

Livestock and livestock products produced $171,968,000 of the State's cash farm income last year, while field crops accounted for $72,343,000 of the total. In 1937 the income from livestock and livestock products was $182,987,000 and that from field crops was $86,286,000.

The part of Pennsylvania's 1938 corn crop that was sold brought $4,513,000, compared with $6,769,000 received for the 1937 crop. The 1938 cash income from wheat sold was $8,576,000 and $12,454,000 in 1937.

A forecast places the value of the State's 1938 tobacco crop at $3,016,000. This figure likely will be adjusted upwards due to rising prices late in the marketing period. The 1937 crop brought $3,868,000.

Income from Pennsylvania potatoes was $10,996,000 in 1938 and $14,361,000 in 1937; from truck crops $10,298,000 in 1938 and $10,428,000 in 1937; from all vegetables, $20,944,000 in 1938 and $24,789,000 in 1937; from apples, $7,234,000 in 1938 and $6,993,000 in 1937; from peaches, $1,719,000 in 1938 and $2,217,000 in 1937; from pears, $315,000 in 1938 and $390,000 in 1937; from grapes, $475,000 in 1938 and $690,000 in 1937; from strawberries, $1,386,000 in 1938 and $1,426,000 in 1937. The total income from fruits and nuts was $11,914,000 in 1938 and $12,658,000 in 1937.

The national cash farm income was $7,149,588,000 in 1938, compared with $8,207,536,000 in 1937.

Cash farm income estimates have been compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics since 1924. Since then the national cash farm income has ranged from the 1932 low of $4,328,000,000 to the 1929 high of $10,479,000,000.

ISSUE DIRECTORY

State and County farm organizations of Pennsylvania, American Breed Record Associations and bulletins published by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture and Pennsylvania State College are listed in a "Directory of Information" issued today by the State Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the directory may be obtained by writing to the Office of Information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., for General Bulletin No. 559.

RESEARCH BLDG. IN MONTGOMERY

Pennsylvania's importance as an agricultural center was again recognized by the United States Government when it recently selected a Montgomery County site for an eastern regional agricultural research laboratory, one of four authorized by Congress last year.

The United States Department of Agriculture will build the eastern laboratory on the thirty-two-acre Winoga stock farm in Springfield Township, Montgomery County.

An annual appropriation of $1,000,000 has been authorized for research at this laboratory seeking new uses and markets for the farm products of the northeastern states.

P. A. Wells was recently named director for the eastern laboratory.

STATE AGENTS FIND POISONS

Foods and drugs containing deadly poisons were caused to be removed from regular market channels during January by agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In both instances it is believed poisonous chemicals were used by mistake.

A shipment of a meat product containing arsenic in lethal quantities was traded from Maryland to a Pennsylvania town where it was destroyed before damage resulted. Seventy-five persons in Maryland were made dangerously ill by eating products from the same source. It is thought the butcher used a bag of insecticide in mistake for flour.

Agents also caused to be removed from drug stores and wholesale warehouses all supplies of a patent medicine found to contain a deadly poison. Two persons were made ill by the product.

HORSE LOSSES DOWN IN 1938

Horse owners and breeders in the United States lost last year animals valued at more than $2,000,000 through equine encephalomyelitis, or sleeping sickness, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports.

One hundred thousand horses died from the disease last year, or 70,000 less than in 1937. The mortality was reduced from twenty-five per cent of all cases in 1937 to twenty-one per cent last year.

Scientists believe mosquitoes carry the virus from wild birds to horses. The Eastern type virus is the most deadly, the mortality rate being as high as ninety-three per cent.

A bulletin on the control of the disease has been published by the Horse and Mule Association of America. Horse owners and breeders may obtain copies by sending three cents to the association at 407 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

FARM FACTS

H. C. Knandel, head of the Poultry Husbandry Department of Pennsylvania State College, is a member of the committee which is arranging the popular program for the Seventh World's Poultry Congress to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7.

Twenty-five national selling campaigns for the marketing of surplus farm products were conducted in the United States during the last three years. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture during the same period organized seven State-wide campaigns to move Pennsylvania farm products into trade channels.

Bunkers at the ends of railroad refrigerator cars for the transportation of fruit and other farm products each have an ice capacity of 10,000 pounds.

December established a new high record for the December production of hatchery chicks in the United States. The increase over December, 1937, was fifty-six per cent.

Pennsylvania apples in cold storage on January 1 were 235,000 bushels under the January 1, 1938, holdings. There were 1,422,000 bushels in storage on January 1, 1939. On the same date there were 15,000 bushels of Pennsylvania pears in cold storage, compared with 31,000 a year ago.

Under the land utilization program of the United States Department of Agriculture, more than 10,000,000 acres of submarginal land have either been purchased or is being acquired.

Approximately 240,000 loans totaling $300,000,000 were made in 1938 by the 535 production credit associations of the Farm Credit Administration. This is $15,000,000 more than in 1937. The credit associations serve every agricultural county in the country.

Costs in dairy farming have shifted over a period of years, according to figures compiled for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In terms of quantity of milk required to buy them, costs of hay, commercial fertilizer, corn silage and farmland have decreased; farm wages, machinery, building materials, taxes, fire insurance, legume seeds and cattle have increased.

Facts recently compiled, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, show that more than half the total production of milk each year goes into manufactured dairy products, such as butter, cheese, evaporated, condensed and malted milk, and ice cream. Butter is the most important manufactured product.

Milady may not know it, but the busy bee is one of her best friends. Beeswax is one of the important ingredients of lipstick, rouge, mascara, eye shadow, face cream and other beauty aids.

More than 100,000,000,000 pounds of milk are produced and consumed in the United States each year. The Nation drinks or uses in cream form only 30,000,000,000 pounds of this total.

Eighteen per cent 76,000,000 acres of the present crop land in the United States is not adapted for profitable crop production.

Comparatively few of the nearly 7,000,000 farms in the United States are entirely free of submarginal land.

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HALL OF FAME HONORS TWELVE

Twelve Pennsylvanians—pioneers in and benefactors of American agriculture—have been honored by having their names erected in bronze in a new Hall of Fame—the foyer of the new $1,200,000 Pennsylvania Farm Show Arena Building.

They were elected for this high honor by farm leaders, who from time to time will add to the list. None will be given a niche in this new Hall of Fame until twenty-five years after death.

Names now in the Hall of Fame are:

Dr. Benjamin Rush—Pioneer in the establishment of the first course of veterinary medicine in the United States; at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Henry P. Armsby—Internationally known authority on animal nutrition; designer and builder of the respiration carolimeter for animal nutrition work at the Pennsylvania State College.

Judge Frederick Watts—Outstanding Cumberland County farmer; judge of the Cumberland County Court; president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad; United States Commissioner of Agriculture in the Administration of President Grant; chairman for twenty years of board of trustees and what is now the Pennsylvania State College.

John I. Hamilton—Centre Countian; one-time State Secretary of Agriculture; national director of Farmers' Institutes; director of early work at the Agriculture Experiment Station at the Pennsylvania State College.

Isaac Newton—Pennsylvanian who was the first United States Commissioner of Agriculture, from 1862 to 1867.

Judge Richard Peters—Prominent in the activities of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, of which he was a founder and president; leader in promotion of agricultural interests in Colonial times.

John Beale Bordley—Practical farmer; organizer of the first Agricultural Society of the United States and the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture; writer of papers on, and practioner of, rotation of crops, soil conservation, improvement of fruits and livestock.

Dr. William Frear—State College chemist, nationally known for his work on lime and foods; father of Pennsylvania pure food laws and co-author with Dr. Hugh Wiley of much of the Federal food legislation.

William Penn—As founder of Pennsylvania, he encouraged farming and gave great impetus to the advance of agriculture through his establishment of the Penn Manors.

Dr. Leonard G. Pearson—Conductor of the first test in America in the movement for eradication of bovine tuberculosis; first State veterinarian and professor in the Veterinary School of the University of Pennsylvania.

John Bartram—Pioneer in Pennsylvania horticulture, he contributed greatly to the advancement of fruit growing through his famous Philadelphia gardens.

William T. Creasy—Remembered as the father of much of the early State legislation beneficial to Pennsylvania agriculture; as a member of the State Legislature, he became famous as "Farmer" Creasy.

POULTRY MANAGER

From the Pennsylvania Poultry Industry the Seventh World's Poultry Congress, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, from July 28 to August 7, has drafted the manager of its live bird competitive poultry show. He is John Kriner, of Stetlersville.

WHEAT STOCKS DOWN IN STATE

Wheat stored in Pennsylvania interior mills, elevators and warehouses on January 1 was below the stocks held on that date in three of the last four years, it is reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

January 1 supplies for the five-year period were: 1935, 1,400,000 bushels; 1936, 1,650,000 bushels; 1937, 1,050,000 bushels; 1938, 1,600,000 bushels, and 1939, 1,250,000 bushels.

Contrasting with the above Pennsylvania situation are the national stocks, which were 138,678,000 bushels on January 1, 1939, compared with 91,857,000 bushels in 1935, 79,348,000 bushels in 1936, 78,140,000 bushels in 1937, and 114,825,000 bushels in 1938.

Adding wheat stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses to those held on farms throughout the United States on January of this year, gives a total of 419,868,000 bushels. A year ago total stocks were 323,335,000 bushels.

STATE REDUCES POTATO STOCKS

Pennsylvania's potato growers on January 1, were carrying 6,017,000 bushels of potatoes for winter and spring consumer markets, the State Department of Agriculture estimates. This was 985,000 bushels under the January 1, 1938, holdover.

The Federal-State Crop Reporting Service computes the 1938 State harvest at 22,002,000 bushels, of which 13,017,000 bushels were placed on the consumer market. In 1937 the growers produced 25,215,000 bushels and offered 16,583,000 bushels for sale. Part of the potato crop is held by the growers for seed, livestock feeding and farm consumption.

Early producing states have reduced their acreages an average of 5 per cent for their 1939 harvest.

National production of certified seed potatoes in 1938 was 28 per cent under the record 1937 crop, but 13 per cent above the average for the 1932-1936 average.

Pennsylvania ranked fifth in production among the late producing states in 1938. Maine led with Michigan, Idaho and New York states following in the order named.

SUPPORT

PENNSYLVANIA'S POULTRY INDUSTRY

AND THE

WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

CLEVELAND, OHIO

July 28 to August 7

FARM FACTS

Driven more than 500 miles from their northern habitat by a heavy storm, a flock of loons mistook the glass of a large greenhouse at Lansdale, Pa., for a pond and crashed into it. Twenty-five of the birds, stunned, fell to the ground and were captured, and later released.

One shipment of a quarter of a million black locust seedlings were inspected at a soil conservation nursery in Centre County, Pennsylvania. The seedlings were shipped to a nursery in West Virginia.

Monroe County Commissioners have signed an agreement to appropriate $300 for apiary inspection on Monroe County farms this year.

Work of barberry eradication is proceeding apace in Lackawanna, Susquehanna and Wayne Counties despite winter weather. Crews have been concentrating on clearing the towns and boroughs of barberries.

With increased supplies available, Americans increased their consumption of meat about three and one-half pounds per capita in 1938. Consumption per capita was about 128 pounds, as compared with 124.4 pounds in 1937.

Statistics received by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture show that U. S. farmers' income from meat animals in 1938 approximated $1,900,000,000, exceeding income from such items as dairy products, poultry, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, cotton and grains.

Production of all meats in the United States in 1938 approximated sixteen and a half billion pounds, compared with fifteen and a half in 1937. The increase resulted largely from increased production of beef, pork and lamb.

TRUCK CROPS FIND MARKETS

Truck crops produced on Pennsylvania farms in 1938 have, with the exception of Danish cabbage, all been marketed, the State Department of Agriculture announced today.

On January 1 Danish cabbage producers in this State had 1,800 tons on hand, compared with 1,340 tons on January 1, 1938.

Storage points reported that Pennsylvania onions on hand on January 1, 1939, were 1,000 sacks under the 7,000 sacks supply of January 1, 1938.

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PA. SEED LAW PROTECTS BUYER

There is scarcely any industry in which there is a chance for so much fraud as there is in the seed business, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. It is indeed impossible to determine by sight alone, the quality of seeds.

Unscrupulous seed dealers often sell seeds of poor quality to the unsuspecting customer. It is, therefore, the purpose of the Pennsylvania Seed Law to protect the purchaser and the honest, reliable seedsmen against those dishonest dealers. The Pennsylvania Seed Law passed in 1921 specifies definitely the information that shall appear on the tag of farm seeds that are sold for seeding purposes. For unmixed seeds this information is:

1. The common name of the seed. For example, if timothy is the seed being offered for sale the word "Timothy" must be printed or written plainly on the tag.

2. The percentage of purity.

3. The percentage of weed seeds.

4. If any seeds of the noxious weeds named in the law are present in excess of a certain number allowed by the law, then the number per ounce must be given on the tag.

5. The percentage of germination, with the date when the germination test was made, shall be given.

6. The name and address of the one who has them for sale must be placed on the tag.

Prohibitions

Under certain conditions seeds must not be sold for seeding purposes, therefore the seed law specifically prohibits the sale of seeds that contain more than three per cent weed seeds or that contain more than one seed of dodder or one seed of Canada thistle in five grams, which is equivalent to approximately 90 seeds in one pound.

Farmers should take every precaution in selecting the seeds used for seeding purposes. The Department of Agriculture offers help and protection but cannot compel the farmer to accept. We therefore advise that the farmer should never buy seeds that do not comply with the provisions of the seed law, nor should he buy from those dealers who are known to be unreliable.

Wholesaler and Retailer Responsible

Both the retailer and wholesaler within the State are responsible for the labeling of seeds. A wholesaler outside the borders of Pennsylvania cannot be held responsible. Therefore the chief responsibility lies with the retailer, who should always demand that the wholesaler shall tag the container of the seeds, to comply with the provisions of the Pennsylvania Seed Law. Since the retailer has the final responsibility, should he suspect that the seeds are not properly labeled, or are not of good quality, he should then have them retested. He may have this done by sending a sample to a commercial seed laboratory or to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The Department solicits the cooperation of both farmers and seedsmen in raising to a still higher standard of quality the seeds used in growing our Pennsylvania farm crops.

SIX POINT DECLINE IN PENNA. FARM PRICES

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products on January 15 declined six points compared with a month previous, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Advances in meat animal and grain prices were more than offset by declines in dairy product and egg prices.

A sharp break in egg prices and a greater than seasonal decline in dairy product prices largely accounted for a two-point decline in the mid-January index of prices received by farmers in the United States. The index averaged 94 per cent of pre-war compared with 96 per cent on December 15 and 102 per cent of pre-war on January 15, 1938. Decreases in prices of eggs and dairy products during the month ended January 15 more than offset increases reported for other groups of farm commodities. Price advances were registered for grains and meat animals.

Commodity	Jan. Ave. 1910-'14	Dec. 15 1938	Jan. 15 1939
Wheat, per bu.	$.98	$.65	$.68
Corn, per bu.	.67	.54	.56
Oats, per bu.	.46	.33	.34
Barley, per bu.	.67	.51	.52
Rye, per bu.	.78	.56	.57
Buckwheat, per bu.	.68	.50	.51
Potatoes, per bu.	.73	.70	.75
Hay, per ton	16.27	8.70	8.10
Apples, per bu.	.79	.90	.95
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	8.04	7.80	7.90
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	6.02	7.00	7.40
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	7.98	9.70	9.80
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.54	3.35	3.65
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	6.00	7.50	7.90
Milk cows, per head	51.68	79.00	77.00
Horses, per head	165.60	132.00	131.00
Mules, per head	—	135.00	135.00
Chickens, per lb.	.125	.165	.170
Turkeys, per lb.	—	.25	.25
Milk, per 100 lbs.	1.83	2.15	2.10
Butter, per lb.	.33	.30	.28
Butterfat, per lb.	—	.28	.27
Eggs, per doz.	.322	.332	.238
Wool, per lb.	.236	.25	.25

Farm Price Index	Pre-war Base		
United States	100	96	94
Grains	100	63	66
Fruits	100	73	76
Meat animals	100	109	112
Dairy products	100	112	109
Chickens and eggs	100	127	97
Unclassified	100	108	109
Pennsylvania	100	108	102
Grains	100	69	72
Fruits	100	112	118
Meat animals	100	110	114
Dairy products	100	125	121
Chickens and eggs	100	129	100
Unclassified	100	74	76
Prices farmers pay	100	120	120
Farmers' Purchasing Power:			
United States	100	80	78
Pennsylvania	100	90	85

FARM FACTS

Dairy farms in Pennsylvania produce a remedy for "night blindness" caused by the glare of automobile headlights, according to the State Department of Agriculture. A close relationship exists between the health, strength and vitality of the eyes and vitamin A, in which milk, cheese, butter and cream are rich.

Farmers in Pennsylvania and the other northeastern States in 1937 reduced the average cost of producing corn and wheat as compared with the 1927-1936 average on a yield basis. The net cost per bushel of corn in 1937 including land rental was 81 cents. The 1927-1936 average was 94 cents. The net cost per bushel of wheat in 1937 including land rental was $1.06, compared with a 1927-1936 average of $1.19. In the case of oats the situation was reversed with a 1937 average of 75 cents per bushel and a 1927-1936 average of 72 cents.

The Spanish explorer DeSoto brought the first hogs to American soil. In 1538 he brought a shipment of hogs to Florida, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports.

Pennsylvania produced 639,000 hogs in 1938, according to the State Department of Agriculture. It ranked twenty-fourth among the forty-eight states in the production of pork. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are among the twenty leading pork distributing points in the United States. The nation raised 44,418,000 hogs last year, compared with the 1923 record of 69,304,000 and the 1935 drought year production of 39,004,000.

WARN FOOD LICENSES DUE

The Department of Agriculture today issued a warning to those engaged in operating bakery and ice cream plants who have not secured their 1939 licenses. Licenses are required before these plants may be operated. Delinquents are subject to prosecution and Department agents are instructed to institute prosecution at once.

Oleomargarine may not be sold unless the vendor has obtained a license from the Department.

Records of oleomargarine licensees this year show a decrease of 272 from the 1938 figure of 3,945. Other licensees show increases over last year: bakery, 2,822 as compared with 2,524 in 1938, and ice cream, 1,021 in 1939 and 967 in 1938.

SUPPORT PENNSYLVANIA'S POULTRY INDUSTRY AND THE WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS CLEVELAND, OHIO July 28 to August 7

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EGG CONTEST PRODUCTION UP

Sixty-three per cent of the birds entered in the 1938-1939 Pennsylvania official egg-laying contest are producing, compared with fifty-four per cent in the 1937-1938 contest. There are approximately the same number of pens or about 1,600 birds in the present contest as in that of the past year.

The mortality rate for this year's contest is much lower with only four per cent compared with twenty per cent for that of a year ago.

In spite of the fact that egg prices have been lower this year than last, the income from the sale of eggs is exceeding that of last year.

Several applications have been received for the next contest which will open October 1, 1939. Those interested in reserving space may do so by immediately contacting the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest, R. D. 2, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

STATE AGENTS DESTROY FOOD

Recently food agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the State Department of Agriculture learned of a large supply of food, approximating eight tons, which had been in part rendered unfit for human consumption because of the destruction of a grocery store and butcher shop by fire and water.

A salvage company had taken possession of the food, part of which had been shipped to an eastern city, before the food agents arrived. Shipments were traced and the food apprehended at the point of destination.

Some of the food was found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed. Some canned foods which were unharmed by the fire were placed in the proper sanitary condition for sale to the public.

FARM INCOME DOWN IN 1938

Cash receipts from the sale of crops, livestock and livestock products in Pennsylvania were lower for December, 1938 than in December, 1937. The December income from crops was $2,840,000 in 1938 compared with $3,338,000 in 1937; from livestock and livestock products, $12,472,000 compared with $13,359,000.

Total receipts from the sale of all crops in 1938 showed a decline of $16,194,000 from the 1937 figure of $68,791,000. There was a decrease of $9,289,000 in sales of livestock and livestock products in 1938 from $188,629,000 the previous year.

Government payments to farmers of the United States in 1938 totaled $482,000,000. Of this amount only $2,757,000 were received by Pennsylvania farmers.

SUPPORT PENNSYLVANIA'S POULTRY INDUSTRY

AND THE

WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

CLEVELAND, OHIO

July 28 to August 7

NEW REGULATIONS FOR NURSERYMEN

All Pennsylvania nurserymen dealing in nursery stock in New Jersey are vitally affected by the following two regulations just issued by the Department of Agriculture of that State:

1. All nurserymen and dealers desiring to carry on business in nursery stock in New Jersey are required to have this Department of Agriculture forward to the New Jersey Department of Agriculture a signed, certified copy of their resident certificate. All those nurserymen who are doing business in New Jersey at the present time and have not been notified by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture that they have received this certificate, kindly communicate with the Bureau of Plant Industry at once.

2. All peach stock whether flowering or fruiting shipped into New Jersey is required to have an additional certificate attached showing where the stock has been grown. This is in compliance with a quarantine on account of the virus disease known as the "X" disease of peach trees.

CANNING INDUSTRY RECEIVES PUBLICITY

The consumer educational campaign sponsored by all Pennsylvania canners is receiving excellent support from all canners of the State, according to reports received at the Department of Agriculture.

This program, which primarily aids Pennsylvania farmers, also assists many forms of industry in the Keystone State, since the $50,000,000 canning industry expends large sums for such items as fuel, machinery, transportation, factory labor and numerous accessories to canning, such as cans, labels, cartons, etc.

The Department announces that approximately 6,000 letters have been sent to Pennsylvania hotels, restaurants, women's clubs, teachers of home economics, chambers of commerce, service clubs, wholesale and retail distributors and to other interested consumer or distributor groups. The purpose is to better acquaint Pennsylvanians with the merit of Pennsylvania-packed products, and to illustrate the benefits resulting from greater patronage of Pennsylvania's great canning industry.

In addition to the appeal by mail, much publicity has been disseminated throughout the State by means of the press and radio.

Comments from many quarters indicate the response from both consumer and distributing groups show fine cooperation towards this program of Pennsylvania Products for Pennsylvanians.

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania farmers in 1938 sowed about $5,000,000 worth of seed to produce their seven leading field crops: corn, hay, wheat, oats, buckwheat, barley, and rye, valued at approximately $95,000,000, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In addition to these $5,000,000 they spent approximately $2,000,000 more for vegetable, flower and lawn seeds.

Record crops of the three major citrus fruits (oranges, lemons and grapefruit) are indicated for the 1938-1939 marketing season.

Potatoes are second to wheat as human food in volume only since doctors, dietitians and health authorities claim the potato is man's greatest food from the standpoint of health producing properties together with low cost and almost universal usage.

The Colorado potato beetle is estimated to cost potato growers $29,000,000 annually.

Milk production in the United States has been only slightly above the normal winter level, allowing for population growth, but production showed somewhat more than the usual seasonal increase during January in nearly all groups of states.

About seventy-six per cent of the United States wheat production in 1937 was sold, but only fifty-seven per cent of the Pennsylvania crop. Cash income to farmers from wheat produced in the United States during the past thirty years has fluctuated rapidly over a wide range. The high income was $1,572,387,000 in 1919, the low $199,757,000 in 1932. The income from wheat was $602,971,000 in 1937, but only $432,691,000 in 1938. Pennsylvania farmers received $6,769,000 from the sale of wheat in 1937 and $4,513,000 in 1938.

The destiny of the Nation seems likely to be determined in large measure by children from the rural or high-birth-rate areas. One-fourth of all families in the 1930 census had four children or more, or sixty-three per cent of all children in the Nation. It is these large families, living mostly in rural areas, which, according to present birth rates, will exercise the greatest population influence in the Nation of the future.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO FEBRUARY 1, 1939*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader, (Pen 5)	Pennsylvania	1	1297.20	1289
Weber Duck Farm	Massachusetts	2	1140.55	1197
J. J. Warren	Massachusetts	3	1126.35	1092
Fuzzydale Farms	Pennsylvania	4	1099.45	1038
Silver Brook Farm	Ohio	5	1092.10	1019
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	6	1084.20	1156
Rinker Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	7	1076.90	1014
Bryan J. Snell	Pennsylvania	8	1071.05	1009
Guy A. Leader, (Pen 6)	Pennsylvania	9	1064.55	1075
Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	10	1049.25	1060

*The pens of Weber Duck Farm and J. J. Warren are Rhode Island Red; that of Fuzzydale Farms is New Hampshires. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO FEBRUARY 1, 1939

Year	Per cent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.
1939 Based on all 13 birds	51.11	62.57	62.86	23.9
1938 Based on all 13 birds	47.20	14.82	14.63	24.2
1937 Based on all 13 birds	64.07	76.25	78.80	23.4
1936 Based on 10 highest birds	69.66	84.13	85.69	23.6

Buy Pennsylvania Canned Foods

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.
John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 24 | Harrisburg, March 2, 1939 | No. 9

GOOD SEED IMPORTANT

Pennsylvania farmers could greatly reduce the cost of producing their crops by sowing only the best seed, reports the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Although losses are brought about in a number of different ways, there are five factors which are chiefly responsible.

The variety and source of growth of seed should be given careful consideration. It is a well-known fact that some varieties of corn, wheat and other seed will produce a better yield in certain regions than other varieties.

The quality of the seed should always be given serious attention. A few years ago in an experiment carried on for seven years, sixty-two bushels of oats per acre were grown from large seeds and only forty-seven bushels per acre from small seeds, both being selected from the same stock and grown under exactly the same conditions each year. The difference between sixty-two bushels and forty-seven bushels, or fifteen bushels per acre, is clear profit.

Perhaps the greatest loss to the farmer is caused by the sowing of seeds which have not been tested for purity. Many farmers in Pennsylvania are still sowing wheat that contains cockle. One to two per cent of cockle may cause a discount of three cents per bushel, while three to five per cent will cause as much as eleven cents discount. Cockle is only one of the many weed seeds which can be detected through testing for purity.

Seeds with a high percentage of germination are necessary for a profitable crop. It is a law of most agricultural states that seeds sold for seeding purposes shall show on the label the percentage of germination with the date when the test was made.

A few years ago the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with some experiment stations performed some experiments with rather startling results. Seed corn that gave 100 per cent germination but showed disease infection was matched against seed that showed no infection. The disease-free seed produced from ten to thirty per cent better yield than that produced by the infected seed.

In 1921 Pennsylvania enacted a seed law whose purpose is two-fold: first, to insure a supply of good clean seed, free from weeds and waste material for farmers' use; second, to protect the honest seedsmen and farmers against the practices of dishonest and careless seedsmen.

Farmers should buy from reliable seedsmen located within the State. Those who buy from mail order houses or other retailers outside the State can secure no protection under the Pennsylvania law. Farmers should always examine the tag which bears the analysis of the seed, and if the seedsman cannot produce a statement of the analysis, the farmer should refuse to buy. Quality and not price should be the main factor in purchasing seeds.

FARM FACTS

Doctors are recommending sauerkraut and sauerkraut juice as a preventive of seasickness and dizziness; and as a beauty aid—for a more healthy skin. It is considered beneficial for warding off rheumatism or as a remedy for disordered stomachs.

Employment on farms of the United States as of February 1 totaled 8,914,000 workers. This total is about two per cent larger than that reported a month earlier and approximately one-half of one per cent smaller than on February 1 of last year.

CAMPAIGN AIDS PENNSYLVANIA PEA GROWERS

Farmers cultivating between 300,000 and 350,000 acres of commercial peas in twenty-seven states from Washington and Oregon to New York and Pennsylvania are vitally concerned with the unusual condition of the canned pea market, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced. Canning companies who pack some eighty per cent of America's canned pea production have launched an intensive national campaign to stabilize prices and move an unprecedented crop of 25,000,000 cases.

It is important to every pea-growing center in the United States that this campaign succeeds, for upon its success depends 1939's planting commitments, according to Department officials. Practically all peas in the country are raised under the contract system. During the winter or early spring the canners agree to take and pay for at a specified rate per hundred-weight all peas produced on a given number of acres. In arriving at acreage estimates, the canners consider crop averages, carry-overs and the average national canned pea consumption.

However, a variety of factors may effect the yield, among these being variations in temperature, insufficient or excessive rainfall, drought, prevalence of insect pests, storms, etc. Last year, because all conditions were exactly right, a bumper crop was harvested, exceeding that of 1937 by 2,000,000 cases, although the acreage had been reduced eleven and seven-tenths per cent from the previous year.

The Department announced that organizations representing the bulk of America's retail food outlets have promised their cooperation in the drive of the Canned Pea Marketing Cooperative of the United States. It is a well-known fact that bumper crops are usually superior crops. In the opinion of food experts, 1938's peas are high in quality but low in price.

FARMERS' SHARE LESS IN 1938

The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar in 1938 was the smallest in four years. The calculation covered a list of fifty-eight foods consumed annually by a typical workingman's family.

The share of the dollar going to farmers was forty cents in 1938, compared with forty-five cents in 1937, a low of thirty-three cents in 1932, and an average of fifty-three cents in 1913-1915, when this compilation was started.

The decline in the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar was the first since the drop from thirty-eight cents in 1931 to the twenty-six-year low of thirty-three cents in 1932.

The retail value of the fifty-eight foods totaled $321 in 1938. This was a decrease of about nine per cent from 1937. The farm value was $130 in 1938, a decrease of about nineteen per cent. The margin between the farm and retail values was $191, practically unchanged from 1937.

Improvement in 1939 consumer income over 1938, such as is now anticipated, should lead to some increase in the proportion of the consumer's food dollar received by farmers during the coming year.

FARM SHOW MAILS PREMIUMS EARLY

The 1939 Pennsylvania Farm Show was a record-breaker in many ways, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The attendance was larger by 40,000 for the week; there were more exhibits, more departments, and new attractions of all sorts.

And the record-breaking still goes on. Premium checks are being mailed earlier than ever before, and from a week to ten days earlier than last year. Those for livestock winners, totaling $19,180, were mailed on February 10. All others (except poultry), totaling $10,516.75, were mailed February 17.

Amounts of cash awards by classes follow:

Swine	$1,926.00
Sheep	2,413.00
4-H Lambs	561.00
Horses	3,005.00
Beef Cattle	1,885.00
4-H Baby Beef	1,457.00
Dairy Cattle	7,933.00
Vocational Demonstration	$600.00
Music	160.00
4-H Club Corn	269.00
4-H Club Corn Judging Team	108.00
Corn	447.00
Dramatics	440.00
Women's Clothing	224.00
4-H Club Home Management	106.00
4-H Club Food	324.50
Horse Pulling Contest	240.00
Apiary Products	325.50
4-H Club Potato Judging	108.00
Honorium for Judging	1,405.00
Milk	202.00
Maple Products	60.00
4-H Apiary Products	206.00
Horseshoe Pitching Contest	65.00
Nuts	31.50
Small Grain	170.00
4-H Club Tobacco	72.00
Vegetable	406.00
Vocational Clothing	154.00
4-H Club Vegetable	46.00
Wool	182.00
4-H Club Clothing	320.50
Apple	1,254.25
Food	318.50
Transportation Allowance 4-H Dairy Club Animals	741.00
Potato	331.00
4-H Club Potato	205.00
Tobacco	166.00
Vocational School Exhibits	590.00
Home Management	239.00

DOG LICENSES DUE JANUARY 1

Dog owners are warned by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture that 1938 licenses expired December 31. Owners were given until January 15 to renew them. There were 570,535 licensed dogs in Pennsylvania last year.

In 1938 there were 2,828 sheep killed or injured by dogs, necessitating payment of $11,636.05 to claimants. Poultrymen received $6,069.99 for damages sustained; other livestock damages—cattle, swine, horses, rabbits—amounted to $2,230.81, and burial fees to $2,449.49.

Of the $701,683.75 received by the Department from the payment of licenses in 1938, it was necessary to pay to farmers of this State only $22,386.34 for damages caused by stray dogs.

Buy Pennsylvania Canned Foods

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 24 Harrisburg, March 9, 1939 No. 10

MILK PRODUCTION CONTINUES HIGH

Milk production on February 1 was about six per cent higher than a year earlier and nearly the same as the peak production for that date in 1932, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The average production per cow on February 1 was reported about seven per cent above the previous month and considerably above the average on that date for the past five years. The increase in production per cow is larger than average. Heavy feeding of grain and concentrates to dairy cattle is indicated. The average quantity of grain and concentrates fed per cow on February 1 was the highest for that date in six years. The number of milk cows and heifers two years old or over on farms in Pennsylvania January 1, 1939, was estimated at 896,000 head. This is an increase of one per cent and while relatively small, it represents the first change in milk cow numbers in three years. Increases in number of yearling heifers and heifer calves to be kept for milk are also expected. Milk production for the year 1938 of 4,627 million pounds for Pennsylvania is a little above last year, but the largest for several recent years. The average milk production per cow for the year 1938 in the State was 5,300 pounds.

The continued heavy milk production in January and February, due to moderate winter weather and plenty of feed, has caused an increase in the surplus supply in a number of the more important fluid milk markets. A few sharp downward adjustments were made in the prices paid producers for Class 1 milk and in retail prices to consumers. Decrease of seventy-six cents per hundredweight in prices paid producers for Class 1 milk was reported for Pittsburgh. A drop in the retail price of milk of two cents a quart to consumers was likewise reported for Pittsburgh. Retail prices for light cream at Pittsburgh were also reduced one to two cents on half-pint bottle units. Reductions were also made in producers' prices and consumers' retail prices at Trenton, New Jersey. Fluid prices in the Boston market were increased because an amended Federal order was issued last month and the inauguration of a Federal-State milk marketing program for the Lawrence and Lowell market areas resulted in price increases for these markets.

In recent months the receipts of fluid milk and cream in the eastern markets have been somewhat above a year earlier. It is probable that the recovery in business since last summer is having some effect in stimulating consumption.

The apparent consumption of manufactured dairy products, on a milk equivalent basis was 15 per cent larger than in December, 1937. While this level of consumption is unusually high compared with other years, it is not high in relation to the volume of production and stocks. A considerable part of the increase in apparent consumption was due to distribution of butter and evaporated milk through relief channels.

NURSERY LIST

Pennsylvania's 865 licensed nurseries, representing over 11,000 acres of stock, 423 licensed nursery stock dealers, thirty-seven licensed collectors of native plant material and seven licensed strawberry plant growers are listed in a bulletin issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Listing the growers of strawberry stock is a new feature of this bulletin.

Only those nurseries and dealers handling evergreens, fruit trees, deciduous ornamentals, nut trees, perennials and roses are listed. Names of the firms, their addresses, kind of stock sold and acreages under cultivation are given.

All nursery stock sold by these dealers is inspected and certified by the Division of Nursery Inspection. Buyers are warned against purchasing uncertified stock.

Copies of this list may be obtained without cost by writing to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., for General Bulletin, No. 561.

APPLES RICH IN VITAMINS

The impression that citrus fruits are the only worthwhile source of vitamin C is not accurate, according to a recent radio broadcast prepared by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

In the broadcast it was stated that admittedly fresh orange juice has about twice as much vitamin C as tomato juice, apple juice or a number of other products used for vitamin C content, but that the more important fact is that raw apples used even moderately in the diet furnish all the vitamin C needed for good health.

They also furnish valuable properties which many other foods do not have, such as bulkiness, beneficial fruit acids, an alkaline residue, mineral salts and pectin. These health-promoting properties make apples unique among all foods, and, according to doctors, dietitions and health experts worthy of a much more important place in the American diet.

The radio address concluded with telling how Pennsylvania fruit growers have taken steps to advertise and publicize Pennsylvania apples as being among the finest grown in the entire nation.

CANNERIES NOW BUYING EARLY CROPS

Reports received by the Department of Agriculture indicate Pennsylvania canners are now contracting with growers for vegetable crops for the 1939 pack, principally the earliest to be planted, peas, and in some cases later maturing crops, such as tomatoes, corn and beans.

Although canning crop acreages in most states will be cut from 1938, because of the carry-over of canned goods in those states, acreages are expected to be cut little if any, in Pennsylvania, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The continued optimism shown by Pennsylvania canners is probably based on the near depletion of Pennsylvania stocks, increasing consumer demand for high quality Pennsylvania-packed canned foods and on the very favorable soil, climatic, farm-labor and general farm conditions in the Keystone State, which make canning crop production profitable to both farmer and canner.

FARM FACTS

During the first two weeks in February, fifty-seven per cent of the Florida bean shipment left the State by truck; seventy-one per cent of the cabbage, five per cent of the celery, one hundred per cent of the eggplant, twenty-five per cent of the lettuce, eighty-six per cent of the peas, fifty-three per cent of the peppers, twelve per cent of the potatoes, forty-five per cent of the berries and twenty-seven per cent of the tomatoes.

A revision of the Federal Japanese beetle quarantine regulations extends the territory in Pennsylvania to include Hickory and Shenango Townships in Mercer County.

Special areas, from which the movement of fruits and vegetables by motor truck or refrigerator car is regulated, are extended to include parts of Berks, Dauphin, Lehigh, and Northampton Counties. Copies of the quarantine may be had by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture: Warehouse No. 4, U. S. Army General Depot, New Cumberland, Pa,; 6905 Torresdale Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Room 438-K, New Post Office Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Creamery butter production in December was nine per cent larger than a year earlier, and evaporated milk production was fifteen per cent larger, but cheese production was up only about one per cent, and condensed milk production was lower than in December, 1937.

In 1937, 940,161,000 pounds of milk in Pennsylvania were used in the manufacture of dairy products. This is the largest amount in the past eight years and nearly 100,000,000 pounds more than in 1936.

Fewer cattle probably will be slaughtered this year than in 1938, but average weights are likely to be heavier because of a smaller proportion of cows and heifers expected in the slaughter supply.

Prices of slaughter cattle, after advancing moderately during the last quarter of 1938, declined slightly in early February, but remained well above those of a year earlier. Prices of stocker and feeder cattle, reflecting the favorable feed situation, the rather general tendency to rebuild herds, and the relatively high prices of finished cattle, rose sharply from November to early February, when they were the highest for the period since 1930.

POULTRY CONGRESS CONTINUES DRIVE

The National Corporation of the World's Poultry Congress has just announced that the drive for membership support to the greatest exposition ever held by the industry will continue beyond March 1, the original closing date. The time has been extended to make it possible to complete the programs that will be of interest to the nation.

Particular emphasis will be placed on the consumer program, setting forth by means of demonstration and explanation, ways and means of better preparation of poultry and poultry products as well as the wider use of them.

The youth program involving FFA and 4H Club boys and girls of the entire nation has been developed very rapidly and will be one of the highlights of the Congress.

The scientific program involving 180 scientific papers prepared by the leading scientists of the world will be another feature deserving of the consideration of the entire industry and its allied interests.

Buy Pennsylvania Canned Foods

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture

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REVISE STATE QUARANTINE

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced the revision of the State quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle, effective March 10, 1939. This revision was necessary to bring the State quarantine in line with the recently revised Federal quarantine in order that restrictions might be confined to that portion of the State known to be infested with this insect.

No important changes have been made, outside of: bringing under quarantine the townships of Hickory and Shenango in Mercer County; enlargement of the area in the southeastern part of the State, where special restrictions are imposed (June 15-October 15) on shipments of all fruits and vegetables in refrigerator cars and motor trucks, to include several townships in Dauphin, Berks, Lehigh and Northampton Counties. This special area now consists of the following counties and townships:

Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Philadelphia; townships of Alsace, Amity, Brecknock, Caernarvon, Colebrook Dale, District, Douglas, Earl, Exeter, Hereford, Lower Alsace, Mulhenberg, Oley, Cumru, Pike, Robeson, South Heidelberg, Spring, Union, and Washington; the city of Reading, and the boroughs of Bally, Bechtelsville, Birdsboro, Boyertown, Mohnton, Mt. Penn, Saint Laurence, Shillington, Sinking Spring, Temple, West Lawn, West Reading, Wyomissing and Wyomissing Hills, in Berks County. Township of Londonderry, Lower Paxton, Lower Swatara, Susquehanna and Swatara; the City of Harrisburg, and the boroughs of High Spire, Middletown, Pastang, Penbrook, Royalton, and Steelton in Dauphin County; Townships of Lower Milford, Upper Milford, Upper Saucon and the boroughs of Coopersburg, and Emaus in Lehigh County; Townships of Lower Saucon and Williams in Northampton County.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery stock and other plants with roots will continue throughout the year as heretofore. Restrictions on fruits and vegetables remain effective between June 15 and October 15 only. No restrictions are placed on the intrastate movement of commercially packed apples or peaches in any quantity except those shipped by way of refrigerator car or motor truck from the counties and townships listed immediately above.

INSPECT APIARIES

Beekeepers who want their apiaries certified for the purpose of selling queen bees and package bees should make application in writing to the chief apiary inspector, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on or before April 1st. Inspections may be delayed considerably if application is made after the regular inspection work begins.

FARM PRICES DROP AGAIN

Another drop of two points in the prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for their products was announced today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The general level of local market prices in the United States in mid-February was two points lower than a month earlier. This was the second successive month for which a two-point decline has occurred. Except for a greater than seasonal decline in tobacco, price changes for individual commodities were relatively small. The index in mid-February was ninety-two per cent of pre-war, or five points below a year earlier. Compared with prices in mid-February last year, most groups were lower. Grains and dairy products showed the greatest losses—grains down twenty-three points and dairy down fourteen.

Commodity	Feb. Ave. 1910-'14	Jan. 15 1939	Feb. 15 1939
Wheat, per bu. .	$ .99	$ .68	$ .72
Corn, per bu. ...	.68	.56	.58
Oats, per bu. ...	.47	.34	.35
Barley, per bu...	.69	.52	.50
Rye, per bu.	.78	.57	.57
Buckweat, per bu.	.68	.51	.52
Potatoes, per bu.	.74	.75	.75
Hay, per ton ...	16.41	8.10	9.00
Apples, per bu...	.83	.95	1.00
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7.96	7.90	7.90
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	5.92	7.40	7.40
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	8.04	9.80	10.20
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.64	3.65	4.20
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	6.32	7.90	8.10
Milk cows, per head	50.44	77.00	76.00
Horses, per head	167.80	131.00	131.00
Mules, per head.	—	135.00	134.00
Chickens, per lb.	.129	.170	.174
Turkeys, per lb..	—	.25	.25
Milk, per 100 lbs.	1.77	2.10	2.00
Butter, per lb. ..	.32	.28	.28
Butterfat, per lb.	—	.27	.27
Eggs, per doz. ..	.278	.238	.202
Wool, per lb. ...	.232	.25	.25
Farm Price Index	Pre-war base		
PENNSYLVANIA	100	102	100
Grains	100	72	75
Fruits	100	118	124
Meat animals.	100	114	115
Dairy products	100	121	116
Chickens and eggs	100	100	89
Unclassified ..	100	76	78
UNITED STATES	100	94	92
Grains	100	66	66
Fruits	100	76	78
Meat animals.	100	112	116
Dairy products	100	109	107
Chickens and eggs	100	97	91
Unclassified ..	100	109	92
Prices farmers pay	100	120	120
Farmers' Purchasing Power:			
PENNSYLVANIA	100	85	83
UNITED STATES	100	78	77

AGENTS ACTIVE

Food agents of the Department of Agriculture were particularly active during the past week. In one section of the State a large pretzel factory was destroyed by fire. Food agents arrived at the scene shortly afterwards and caused the destruction of a large number of cans of pretzels which had been contaminated by fire and water.

In another section of the State a large quantity of eggs consisting of incubator rejects were found to be unfit for human consumption and were rendered unsuitable for food purposes by denaturing them with kerosene.

FARM FACTS

Thin lawns or pastures usually need fertilizing rather than seeding. Grass plants adjust themselves to the plant food available in the lawn or pasture. When the grass cover is thin it often is a sign that there is not enough plant food to support a dense sod. Sowing fresh seed is likely to be a waste of money and effort unless the soil is first fertilized enough to support a heavy growth of grass.

Bad weather—drought, too much rain, hail, hot winds, storms, cold waves—is responsible for about seventy-three per cent of all wheat crop losses, according to a report of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Droughts alone account for about thirty-eight per cent of total wheat crop losses and thus are the major hazard facing wheat growers. Other weather losses and approximate per cent of total damage attributable to them: Freezes, fourteen per cent; too much rain, eight per cent; storms and hot winds, seven per cent; hail, four per cent; floods, one per cent; and other weather, one per cent.

Insect pests were rated as causing about nine per cent of total crop damage and plant diseases were charged with seventeen per cent.

As of February, 1939, the Department of Agriculture issued 2,971 bakery licenses, 1,091 ice cream licenses and 3,702 oleomargarine licenses. An increase over 1938 was noted in all classifications except oleomargarine which showed a decrease of 273 licenses.

Three hundred eighty-five hatcheries throughout the United States with a combined capacity of 46,000,000 eggs, reported a total of 14,500,000 eggs set and 6,600,000 chicks, hatched in January this year compared with 10,700,000 eggs set and 4,200,000 chicks hatched in January, 1938.

Pennsylvania has scores of thousands of acres of idle land, cleared and not cleared, perfectly adapted to potato production insofar as soil and fertility, ample rainfall, cool, equable climate, and "A" slope or non-eroding land are concerned. The State imports over 10,000,000 bushels of potatoes annually, yet her 10,000,000 people are more accessible to the Pennsylvania potato producer than any other similar population in the country. In addition to this, the heart of Pennsylvania is within a 200-mile radius of twenty-five per cent of the entire population of the United States.

The per capita consumption of potatoes in the United States could be nearly doubled if the public were educated to the unusual energy and health values of potatoes at low cost.

Pullets going into production generally lay small eggs. Because such eggs are small, they grade lower and bring lower prices. By using selected males, for a period of four years, White Leghorn pullets have been developed which start laying large eggs so much sooner that the December average egg weight has jumped from twenty-one and nine-tenths ounces per dozen to twenty-four and six-tenths ounces per dozen.

Based on thousands of selections made by growers, distributors and consumers during the recent Pennsylvania Farm Show, a preference was shown for a white potato. The exhibit receiving the greatest number of votes was a slightly elongated, smooth, shallow-eyed potato resembling or typifying a white rural variety. A number of lightly pink-skinned selections with prominent pink eyes received considerable attention in the voting, while solid pink and blue-skinned exhibits received but few votes.

Buy Pennsylvania Canned Foods

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 24 Harrisburg, March 23, 1939 No. 12

CAMPAIGN NOW AGAINST WEEDS

Farmers of Pennsylvania must plan their battle against weeds with just as much care and thought as they give to the planning of their summer activities, warns the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Most farmers have already decided what crops they will plant, the amount and kind of fertilizers to be applied, the variety, even the quality of seeds they will use, but few have given any thought to the battle to be waged against weeds.

A weed may be defined as a plant out of place, but it is more than that; it is a plant that is so hardy that it will withstand almost any kind of adverse conditions. The ground seldom becomes too dry or too wet, and never too rich or too poor for the growth of weeds. Most weeds have ways of reproducing themselves that make them difficult to eradicate when they once get a start. They usually produce seeds in great abundance, and the most noxious have underground parts such as bulbs and hardy roots that can withstand the severest winter freezing.

There are so many ways that weeds cause loss and they are so interrelated that it is very difficult to enumerate them. They rob the soil of nourishment and moisture that should go into the crop plants. Every bit of nourishment that goes into the weeds, leaves that much less food for the growing crop plant. The average annual rainfall in Pennsylvania is about forty inches, which is enough to mature crops, but this moisture must be conserved if a maximum yield is to be secured. Weeds not only rob the soil of this precious moisture, but are so much more rugged that they crowd out the less hardy cultivated plants.

It is impossible to stress too much the value to the farmer of a weed campaign started early in the spring right along with the crop planning.

Most of the weeds that will give trouble during the summer will start from the seeds that are already in the soil. Some of these seeds have been there for a number of years waiting favorable conditions for germination, while most of them dropped out of last years mature weeds. The spring sunshine and moisture will cause many of these seeds to start to grow very early in the spring and it is at this point that the weed is most easily killed.

A seed has sufficient food stored in it to start a new plant with a few roots and some small leaves. When this food has all been used and before the weed has begun to manufacture its own food in any large quantity a little disturbance will kill the young plant, which at this point is called a seedling. Not much can be done against the weeds in the winter wheat or in the field which is still in sod. The place to begin, however, is in the field that is to be planted in corn, oats, potatoes, or some other spring-planted crop.

Much of this land was plowed last fall and the roots of the old weeds were turned up to the surface where the freezing during the winter killed many of them. The weed seeds will start to grow quickly and rapidly and will be killed by the harrowing and cultivation preparatory to planting the spring crop. No farm labor pays better returns than that given to the preparation of a good seed bed. It is no exaggeration to say that an hour's labor in harrowing, preparatory to planting the crop, will kill more weeds than a day's labor several months later when the weeds have become well established.

"A battle well begun is half won," is certainly true in keeping weeds under control, but do not quit with the battle half won; carry it through to the end of the summer by being vigilant and by killing the weeds when they make their first appearance whenever that is possible and practical.

NURSERY SERVICE MAKES REPORT

The report of the nursery inspection service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for the year 1938 contains many points of interest to those concerned with pest control. A total of 902 nurseries and collectors grounds, comprising over 10,000 acres of planted stock located in sixty-one of our sixty-seven counties, were examined during the year.

Pest conditions in these nurseries should therefore fairly represent the general situation in Pennsylvania insofar as ornamental trees and shrubs are concerned. The following instances are cited as examples of the conditions found:

1. Insects and diseases of ornamental trees and shrubs are becoming more prevalent and destructive from year to year. This is borne out by the fact that while in 1933 fifty-three per cent of nurseries were found infested with the common pests, fifty-seven per cent were so infested in 1934; sixty per cent in 1935, sixty-six per cent in 1937 and seventy-one per cent in 1938. There is no doubt that shortage of funds for general nursery maintenance has been a contributing factor in the matter of controlling these pests.

2. Several of the pests commonly found in 1938, were scarcely known in this State ten years ago. This was true for nine out of the fifteen species most frequently encountered in 1938. In this connection it is significant that the two species most common in the 900 odd nurseries inspected last year are not even mentioned in a recognized text on insects published within the past ten years.

3. Another point of interest, particularly to the small buyer of nursery stock, is that much of the nursery stock coming from sources outside of the State, is more often found infested than stock grown in Pennsylvania. One possible explanation of this is the recent tendency for truckers in other states to buy up cheap stock —possibly condemned for sale in those states— and unload it on small dealers, roadside stands, garden clubs or householders in this State at prices below those asked for good, clean, inspected, home-grown plants.

Modern transportation is a wonderful boon to mankind, in that it enables him to go far afield in search of pleasure and his daily bread. By the same token man's traditional enemies, insects and diseases are aided in their search for suitable hosts upon which to multiply and maintain an existence.

MORE ENTRIES IN 1939 SHOW

There were 687 more entries in the 1939 Pennsylvania Farm Show than in 1938, setting an all-time record of 11,493, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Increases were noted in sixteen classifications: horses, sheep, swine, corn, small grains, potatoes, tobacco, edible nuts, vegetables, apiary products, eggs, poultry, baby chicks, home economics, dramatics and music, and vocational demonstrations.

Money awards for this year's Show totaled $33,705.00, a slight decrease from last year. The poultry awards alone amounted to $5,564.50.

FARM FACTS

Wool production in the United States increased 3,701,000 pounds in 1938 over 1937 with a total of 436,510,000 pounds. These increases occurred in the Western Sheep States.

Pennsylvania, an important wool producing State in the East, showed a decrease of 189,000 pounds in 1938 from the 1937 figure of 6,349,000 pounds.

The total supply of feed grains—corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums —on farms in the United States on January 1 was the largest in six years.

Nineteen-forty, the census year, is drawing near. Representatives of farm organizations and Government agencies met in Washington recently to make preliminary studies of the questions to be asked in the Agricultural Census.

Tom Barron, famous English poultry breeder and originator of the famous Barron strain of White Leghorns, will speak at the Seventh World's Poultry Congress being held at Cleveland, Ohio, from July 28 to August 7. His subject will be, "Breeding White Leghorns for Fifty Years."

In 1937 Pennsylvania again led all states in the production of ice cream, manufacturing 39,449,000 gallons. New York ranked second with 38,555,000 gallons and Ohio was third with a total of 18,623,000 gallons.

PURCHASE BEE SUPPLIES NOW

Now is the time to purchase bee supplies and assemble your hives and frames to prepare for transferring bees from the illegal hives to the modern movable frame hives.

Not only is it necessary to have bees in hives which can easily be manipulated and inspected, but it is important to arrange your apiary in a suitable location with a natural or artificial windbreak, and with the hives arranged in such a manner, preferably in lots of two with space in front, in the back and at one side of the hives.

It requires but a minute or two to inspect a colony of bees in a modern hive conveniently arranged, whereas a colony not so arranged may take considerably more time and may require additional follow-up inspections.

FARM SHOW DATES SET

The 1940 Pennsylvania Farm Show will be held January 15 to 19. These dates were decided upon and officially announced by the Farm Show Commission at a recent meeting.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 24 Harrisburg, March 30, 1939 No. 13

FARM SHOW AWARDS LISTED BY COUNTIES

The 1939 Farm Show awards and prize money for all Departments have been distributed to the winners. There were 6,643 awards this year, totaling $33,140, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

York County with 1,256 awards totaling $3,797.50, again led the other counties of the State both in number of awards and amount of prize money received. Lancaster County with 638 awards ranked second in number of awards and Bucks County was third with 317. Chester County with $2,445.75 was second in amount of prize money won and Lancaster ranked third with total winnings of $2,421. All counties of the State exhibited and received awards.

The number of awards and amount received by counties was as follows:

County	Awards	Amounts
Adams	77	$332.50
Allegheny	39	112.75
Armstrong	1	1.00
Beaver	61	994.50
Bedford	34	371.50
Berks	87	714.50
Blair	51	585.75
Bradford	53	443.75
Bucks	317	1,471.00
Butler	133	1,153.00
Cambria	55	139.50
Cameron	1	2.00
Carbon	95	273.75
Centre	19	116.00
Chester	275	2,445.75
Clarion	15	229.00
Clearfield	24	70.00
Clinton	25	127.50
Columbia	48	263.50
Crawford	19	70.25
Cumberland	313	1,626.50
Dauphin	191	750.00
Delaware	10	24.75
Elk	4	20.00
Erie	47	307.00
Fayette	42	285.00
Forest	18	37.00
Franklin	160	1,237.00
Fulton	8	12.00
Greene	46	215.00
Huntingdon	41	552.00
Indiana	34	265.50
Jefferson	30	296.50
Juniata	47	167.00
Lancaster	638	2,321.00
Lackawanna	37	207.50
Lawrence	43	249.50
Lebanon	358	1,853.50
Lehigh	476	1,088.00
Luzerne	9	44.00
Lycoming	60	116.25
McKean	16	83.00
Mercer	204	1,892.00
Mifflin	18	31.00
Monroe	16	45.00
Montgomery	115	965.00
Montour	1	40.00
Northampton	105	544.50
Northumberland	165	428.25
Perry	126	314.75
Philadelphia	18	78.00
Pike	2	6.00
Potter	26	127.00
Schuylkill	45	83.75
Snyder	6	12.50
Somerset	39	138.00
Sullivan	29	154.00
Susquehanna	79	532.00
Tioga	76	433.00
Union	26	128.50
Venango	40	130.75
Warren	11	27.00
Washington	118	1,118.00
Wayne	16	39.00
Westmoreland	34	266.00
Wyoming	16	160.00
York	1,256	3,797.50

Fourteen other states were represented at the Farm Show this year, two more than the year previous. These were all poultry exhibitors because it is only in the poultry department that out-of-State entries are accepted. The number of awards and amount received by the various states follows:

State	Awards	Amounts
Connecticut	9	$24.00
Florida	3	8.00
Iowa	1	3.00
Kansas	1	3.00
Kentucky	4	9.00
Maine	1	5.00
Maryland	41	81.00
Massachusetts	39	78.00
New Jersey	34	60.00
New York	137	221.00
Ohio	21	41.00
Texas	1	1.00
Virginia	5	6.00
West Virginia	9	25.00

MODERN HIVES NECESSARY

A notice was published a week ago advising beekeepers to purchase necessary hives and materials for transferring bees that are not properly housed. The Department of Agriculture wishes to again remind all beekeepers to transfer bees that are still in illegal hives to the modern movable frame hives so that they can be properly inspected.

This re-inspection work will begin as soon as apple blossom time is over, and all box and cross comb hives must be transferred or destroyed by that time.

While it is always illegal to maintain bees in box or crossed comb hives, it has been the policy of the Department to notify beekeepers of this condition and issue a two weeks' notice in which to do the work. However, the beekeeper can assist the Department materially by making it a point to house bees in movable frame hives without being previously warned so that the time spent in following up the illegal hive condition can be utilized in eradicating bee diseases. This inspection of apiaries is chiefly for the benefit of the beekeeper who wishes to keep bees for profit and to the fruit grower or farmer for pollinizing fruit trees, etc.

R. O. P. REPORT

Pennsylvania's official poultry Record of Performance, ending for the year 1937-1938, represents eleven years of progress in assisting Pennsylvania poultrymen to breed better birds. Tabulated results, for this year, show that forty-six and two-tenths per cent of the pullets trapnested under official supervision, qualified with records of 200 eggs, or more, averaging twenty-four ounces or more per dozen.

In other words, a total entry of 4,341 pullets produced 2,006 qualified birds having an average production of 245.5 eggs, an average egg weight of twenty-six ounces, and an average body weight of four pounds, eight ounces. There are 852 birds with records of 250-337 eggs, and 1,154 birds with records of 200-249 eggs. The high individual is a four-pound, eight-ounce bird with a recorded production of 337 eggs, averaging twenty-seven and two-tenths ounces.

Pennsylvania Record of Performance flocks operate under the standard grades and regulations of the "Poultry Standardization Plan," Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In complying with this plan, every bird used as a breeder must be individually inspected at least once each year by an authorized poultry inspector. He selects for egg production qualities, and freedom from all disqualifications, including serious defects. All birds approved by the poultry inspector are identified with an official, sealed and numbered, leg band. The females entered in Record of Performance trapnesting, receive additional unannounced inspections throughout the year, at which time each hen's egg is weighed and recorded by the poultry inspector. Body weights are also taken and recorded periodically. In conjunction with the annual inspection, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, performs a tube agglutination blood test for pullorum disease on every bird kept on the premises.

FARM FACTS

The Federal Department of Agriculture has imported into several states nearly thirty species of parasites, which are natural enemies of the oriental fruit moth—a serious orchard pest of peaches. As frequently happens the introduced parasites found it hard to make themselves at home in new surroundings, but a native dwarf wasp has been found in some areas doing more effective work than any imported insects. These wasps have been collected where they were abundant and released in distant orchards. Results have been generally satisfactory. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has cooperated with the United States Department of Agriculture in this and has also reared many thousands of parasites for release in Pennsylvania orchards. Over 10,000 of the type herein referred to, were reared and released last year where damage to the peach crop has been very heavy.

Farm employment in the United States was reported about four per cent larger on March 1 than a month earlier. This increase was slightly less than the usual seasonal rise. The total number of workers on farms March 1 is estimated at 9,270,000 persons. The Middle Atlantic states reported 553,000 farm employes at that time, which is about 10,000 less than on March 1, 1938.

EGG LAYING CONTEST

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST
TEN HIGH PENS TO MARCH 1, 1939*

	State	Rank	Points to Date Date	Eggs to Date Date
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	1	1,600.30	1,576
J. J. Warren	Massachusetts	2	1,429.30	1,371
Silver Brook Farm	Ohio	3	1,397.90	1,300
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	4	1,387.35	1,458
Weber Duck Farm	Massachusetts	5	1,383.85	1,436
Bryan J. Snell	Pennsylvania	6	1,382.65	1,294
Fuzzydele Farms	Pennsylvania	7	1,364.80	1,281
Rinker Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	8	1,356.95	1,269
Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	9	1,350.65	1,345
Vandermast Farm	Maryland	10	1,341.85	1,336

* The pens of J. J. Warren and Weber Duck Farm are Rhode Island Reds; that of Fuzzydele Farms is New Hampshires. All other are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO MARCH 1, 1936-1939

Year	Per cent Production	Av. Points Per Bird	Av. Eggs Per Bird	Av. Egg Wt. Oz. Per Doz.
1939, all 13 birds	54.31	82.81	82.00	24.2
1938, all 13 birds	50.86	75.05	76.80	23.5
1937, ten highest birds	65.44	96.58	98.82	23.6
1936, ten highest birds	68.74	102.60	104.49	23.6

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TENT CATERPILLAR CONTROL CAMPAIGN

A campaign this spring for the control of the apple tree tent caterpillar is suggested by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These caterpillars at times become numerous enough to completely defoliate shade and orchard trees. Destructive outbreaks occur for a period of three to four years followed by a longer period in which it is not present in any great numbers. In the counties surrounding Clarion County, we are likely to have quite a number of caterpillars this coming year, however, they probably will not be nearly as bad as the season of 1938. This should simplify the eradication work this spring.

The winter is spent in the egg stage, which hatch at about the time the first buds open. These egg masses are found on the smaller limbs forming a mass which nearly or completely encircles the limb. The eggs are elongate, thimble-shaped bodies, about one-twenty-fifth of an inch long, and are set on end in the gluey egg mass. The mass contains from 300 to 400 eggs.

The larvae "worms" are social, and those hatching from an egg-cluster remain together and later form their silken nest or "tent" at the crotch of limbs. Wild cherry, apple or plum are favorite food plants. The "tent" is added to from day to day as the larvae increase in size. The larvae remain in the nest during storms and the warmer part of the day, going out in the early morning and evening to feed. The full grown larvae are about two inches long. They leave the trees before pupating, choosing some sheltered place for transformation to this inactive stage. The cocoons are made of closely woven white silk. This silk is given a yellow color by a yellow substance said to resemble starch. They are oval in shape and are held in place by a few irregular coarse threads. The moths emerge from the cocoon, in Pennsylvania, about the second or third week of June; and the eggs are laid soon after, which do not hatch until the following spring.

Natural Control: The apple tree tent caterpillar is held in check by a long list of natural enemies. These enemies account for the year in which the insect is rarely noticed. A reduction of the tent caterpillar results in a reduction of natural enemies. This condition in turn gives the tent caterpillar a chance to increase until again checked by an increase of natural enemies.

Artificial Control: In orchards which are well sprayed with arsenate of lead for the control of codling moth and curculio, tent caterpillars are rarely troublesome. On trees which are not regularly sprayed, a careful watch should be kept for the egg masses. These should be removed and burned. The nests are easily destroyed by wiping out with the hands. This should be done when the caterpillars are in the nest, which is usually on cool wet days. Burning out the nest may result in much damage to the tree, hence is not recommended. As has been said, wild cherry is a favorite food plant and when growing as a weed they should be cut down since such trees serve as centers of infestation. To protect trees with a spray, use arsenate of lead one and one-half pounds to fifty gallons of water, or a dust composed of fifteen pounds of arsenate of lead and eighty-five pounds of hydrated lime may be used. Apply as soon as the tents are noticed.

PENNA. POTATOES TOP THE MARKET

More than 3,000,000 bushels of Pennsylvania's 1938 potato crop were marketed in identified trade-marked bags or containers according to figures compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This is in contrast to less than 500,000 bushels so marketed in 1935.

By properly grading, packaging and merchandizing their crops Pennsylvania growers are making a strong bid toward regaining many markets that were looking elsewhere for their potato supplies. By supplying markets and distributors with properly graded and identified packs, prices comparable with those paid for the best potatoes from other sections have been secured. In many instances a premium was paid for the Pennsylvania product.

More than 4,000,000 consumer identified peck packages of Pennsylvania potatoes have gone through the channels of trade to the consumers of Pennsylvania and border states during the present marketing season now drawing to a close. Over 350,000 of these packages were handled by Pennsylvania and border state distributors during "Pennsylvania Days," March 2 to March 11, a period set aside for featuring the sale and buying of Pennsylvania products.

The figures available on the participation of growers and the volume of potatoes packed by counties in this forward-looking movement of marketing Pennsylvania's annual potato crop follows very closely the order of total production in the counties. Lancaster County leads in the volume of potatoes packed for the season with Lehigh County as a close second. Following Lancaster and Lehigh are Potter, Columbia, Crawford, Somerset, Cambria, and Erie Counties, each with a good total volume for the season. A total of forty-one counties are known to have packed and marketed a part of their 1938 crop under identification as a Pennsylvania grown product. Counties in addition to those above that cooperated in the movement are as follows: Mercer, Lawrence, Butler, Clearfield, Venango, Clarion, Warren, Jefferson, Center, Elk, Clinton, Cumberland, York, Lebanon, Union, Lycoming, Tioga, Sullivan, Wyoming, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Carbon, Northampton, Schuylkill, Berks, Chester, Bucks, Dauphin, Indiana, Montgomery, Bradford, Franklin.

Markets handling Pennsylvania identified potatoes during the year ranged from the smallest store on the country crossroads to the largest centralized markets of the metropolitan areas or large cities. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Altoona, Harrisburg, Allentown, and Williamsport lead in the volume handled during the season. Markets in hundreds of other towns throughout the State cooperated in the distribution of this most essential food product. Deliveries ranged from a single package to as much as 24,000 consumer packages or ten full carloads at one shipment.

Pennsylvania's annual potato crop is around 25,000,000 bushels. The State ranks third to fifth in total production and from first to second in total value of the crop among the forty-eight states. Approximately sixty-five per cent or 16,500,000 bushels of the annual crop reaches the channels of trade. Pennsylvania's farm population consumes 4,500,000 bushels and over 2,500,000 bushels are used for planting the succeeding year's crop.

FARM FACTS

Farmers are potentially the most important group of wildlife conservationists in America, according to a Federal survey. Ranchers of the West have been instrumental in preserving deer and antelope herds. Bobwhite quail have been encouraged almost universally on American farms. This species not only has been maintained on its original range, but also is now abundant in areas 2,000 miles away. While certain game has been crowded out by farming, modern agricultural practices have improved the habitat of many wild birds and mammals and have extended their range.

Exports of fresh apples during the 1937-1938 season, July to June, jumped to 10,960,000 bushels compared with 6,800,000 bushels shipped the preceding season. This was principally due to the large United States apple crop in 1937 and the resulting low prices. The United Kingdom was the principal market, accounting for thirty-nine per cent of the total shipments—five per cent more than the proportion taken in 1936-1937.

Exports of fresh pears amounting to 2,694,000 bushels and grapes amounting to 35,000 short tons set an all-time record. This was an increase of 68,000 bushels of pears shipped over the year previous and 7,000 more short tons of grapes.

The volume of production of agricultural products for sale and for home consumption in 1938 was nearly five per cent less than the record output of 1937. Crop production in 1938 was thirteen per cent lower than in 1937, but the production of truck crops advanced to a new high record of 130 per cent of the 1924-1929 average. The output of most other crops was lower than in 1937, with the greatest decline occurring in the production of cotton and cottonseed.

FEWER FARM FAILURES

Bankruptcies among Pennsylvania farmers for the year ending June 30, 1938, decreased nearly thirty-six per cent from 1937. There were only seventy-three bankruptcies in this State in 1938 compared with 114 during the previous year.

The United States as a whole shows a twenty-seven per cent decrease from the fiscal year 1936-1937. There were 1,799 farm failures reported in 1938 compared with 2,479 in 1937.

Farmer bankruptcies during that time decreased in each of the major geographic regions of the country. There were small increases, however, in a few states, including Connecticut, New York, Nebraska, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. There was no change in Rhode Island, Indiana and New Mexico. All other states showed declines, the largest occurring in Alabama, with a drop from 126 in 1937 to thirty-eight in 1938.

FOOD BULLETIN PUBLISHED

Twenty-nine food laws which insure the purity and quality of the food we buy in Pennsylvania are published in a bulletin just issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. It includes a compilation of the general and special food laws, as amended by the 1937 Session of the General Assembly and which are assigned to this Department for enforcement. There is also included herein, the amended Advertising Law, which is enforced by the Department of Agriculture when such violations pertain to food products.

This bulletin can be obtained by request from the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture

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CORN BORER THREATENS PA. CROPS

The European corn borer continues to be a threat to the corn crop of Pennsylvania, at least in some sections of the State, according to a survey conducted in the fall of 1938 by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The Department has been checking certain areas, in which farm practice results in most of the corn stocks remaining in the field, because it was felt that the borer is most likely to become troublesome in such areas. This idea seems to be borne out by the results of the survey, particularly in Centre and Northampton Counties.

Fields examined in Centre County in 1934 showed less than one infested stock in a hundred, while in 1937 this had increased to almost four stocks in a hundred and in 1938 to more than eleven stocks per hundred. Likewise in Northampton County, slightly over one stock in one hundred being found infested in 1934, ten stocks per hundred in 1937 and nineteen stocks per hundred in 1938.

Bucks County in which a few borers had been found in 1930 was again checked in 1938 and found to be more heavily infested than any other county so far surveyed. Erie County in which the borer was first discovered in the early twenties had until 1938 showed a higher degree of infestation than any other county, but has shown a rather consistent decline since 1927 when slightly less than fifteen stocks per hundred were infested. Contrasted with this, Bucks County in which there was no known infestation in 1927, by 1938 the three farms inspected showed an infestation of over forty-eight stocks per hundred. This degree of infestation certainly is capable of causing considerable loss to the grower.

The Department does not believe corn growers need to fear the European corn borer if they will follow certain well-known farm practices. The most important of these is to see to it that all refuse of the previous year's corn crop is either completely plowed under to a depth of five or six inches or otherwise destroyed by burning, shredding, etc. This clean-up in fields and around buildings and feedlots, should be completed by May 1. Such practice is called particularly to the attention of the farmers in Bucks, Montgomery, Centre, Erie and Northampton Counties where the number of borers revealed by the 1938 survey are sufficient to cause appreciable loss to the corn crop.

MILK PRODUCTION CONTINUES HIGH

Milk production in Pennsylvania continued at record high levels during March, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Production per cow in Pennsylvania herds on March 1, 1939 was the highest March 1 record in nine years and averaged three per cent higher than on the same date a year ago.

Milk production for the State in 1938 was four per cent above the five-year (1933-1937) average. The first quarter of 1939 up to now indicates that it is approximately four per cent ahead of last year's level of milk production.

For the United States as a whole, the tendency for milk cow numbers to increase is general, but more striking than the increase in the number of milk cows is the increase in the number of heifers to be added to milking herds in 1939 and 1940. The number of yearling heifers (being kept for milk cows) on January 1 was five per cent larger than a year earlier, and the third largest on record. The number of heifer calves being saved for milk cows was five per cent larger than a year earlier, and approximately the same as the peak in numbers reported for January 1, 1933 and 1934. The number of yearling heifers and heifer calves is high in relation to the number of cows, and decidedly larger than needed for ordinary replacements.

The sustained large milk supplies and recent court decisions have created an upheaval in March fluid milk market conditions. In recent weeks the seasonal increase of milk supplies in the regular manufacturing milk producing areas and the slump in manufactured dairy products' prices, particularly butter, has resulted in greater pressure to move a higher proportion of the milk produced for fluid milk markets into fluid consumption. Add to this adjustment the uncertainties created by the various court decisions in neighboring states concerning the regulation of fluid milk marketing, to make the March dairy outlook really confounding. Reports on January consumption of fluid milk for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia show that 1939 was only slightly above 1938, but cream receipts for the three markets was low compared with other years.

FARM PRICES STILL DECLINE

Prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for their principal agricultural products were four points lower on March 15 than a month previous and seven points lower than the same time a year ago, according to the Federal State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The mid-March index of prices of agricultural commodities in the United States averaged one point lower than a month earlier at local farm markets. Seasonal declines in dairy and poultry product prices more than offset advances in fruit and truck crops. Price changes in other groups were small. At ninety-one per cent of pre-war the index was the lowest since July, 1934. The grain price index did not change during the month, fractionally higher prices of corn, oats, and barley offsetting lower prices received for wheat, rye, and rice.

Commodity	Mar. av. 1910-14	Feb. 15 1939	Mar. 15 1939
Wheat, per bu.	$1.00	$.72	$.73
Corn, per bu.	.69	.58	.59
Oats, per bu.	.49	.35	.36
Barley, per bu.	.70	.50	.51
Rye, per bu.	.79	.57	.58
Buckwheat, per bu.	.68	.52	.53
Potatoes, per bu.	.74	.75	.75
Hay, per ton	16.55	9.00	8.40
Apples, per bu.	.89	1.00	1.00
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	8.08	7.90	7.90
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	6.20	7.40	7.50
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	8.04	10.20	9.90
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.98	4.20	4.20
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	6.56	8.10	8.30
Milk cows, per head	51.44	76.00	74.00
Horses, per head	175.00	131.00	129.00
Mules, per head.	.....	134.00	134.00
Chickens, per lb.	.133	.174	.172
Turkeys, per lb.	...	.25	.26
Milk, per 100 lbs.	1.68	1.95	1.80
Butter, per lb.	.31	.28	.27
Butterfat, per lb.	...	.27	.25
Eggs, per doz.	.230	.202	.184
Wool, per lb.	.226	.25	.24
	Pre-war base		
Index all Farm Products			
PENNSYLVANIA	100	99	95
Grains	100	75	77
Fruits	100	124	124
Meat animals.	100	115	115
Dairy products	100	114	106
Chickens and eggs	100	89	83
Unclassified	100	78	76
UNITED STATES	100	92	91
Grains	100	66	66
Fruits	100	78	81
Meat animals.	100	116	116
Dairy products	100	107	100
Chickens and eggs	100	91	88
Unclassified	100	92	83
Prices farmers pay	100	120	120
Farmers purchasing power:			
PENNSYLVANIA	100	82	79
UNITED STATES	100	77	76

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania farmers intend to harvest a larger acreage of barley and tame hay this year than last, according to reports submitted to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Growers also indicated the acreage planted to corn and potatoes will not be greatly changed from last year but less oats will be sown this year while an increase in the acres planted to tobacco and soy beans is anticipated for 1939.

It is estimated that approximately one person out of every six gainfully employed in the United States is engaged in some phase of the livestock and meat industry.

Cabbage growers in the Intermediate and Late States report that they intend to decrease plantings in 1939 by seven per cent, as compared with acreage grown in 1938—a two per cent reduction for the Intermediate group and a ten per cent reduction for the Late group. An increase of about six per cent in onion acreage over acreage harvested last year is indicated.

The gross farm income from agricultural production for the year 1938 amounted to $8,880,000,000 compared with $5,300,000,000 in 1932 and $12,000,000,000 in 1929. After deducting certain business expenditures, farmers had an income available for living amounting to $5,230,000,000 in 1938 compared with only $1,800,000,000 in 1932, or nearly three times as much.

GRADE MORE PA. CROPS

The close of the marketing season for 1938-produced, Pennsylvania fruit and vegetable crops is nearly at hand with the final shipments soon to be made of apples and potatoes from warehouses and cold storage plants in the State.

In commenting on the season, the State Department of Agriculture reports that Pennsylvania producers have packed under Federal or State grades a larger quantity of fresh produce than in any previous year.

Department records show that nearly 4,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables have been classified for grade by State-licensed inspectors during the season now closing and in addition nearly 200,000,000 pounds of cannery products delivered to processors were certified as to grade and quality. The estimated farm value of these crops is approximately $4,000,000.

The Department further states that the demand for Pennsylvania fruits and vegetables both fresh and canned has been meeting a greatly increased demand because of the higher-quality, properly classified and labeled food stuffs which are now being marketed.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture

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PLANT CERTIFIED BRAMBLE PLANTS

Numerous inquiries are being received by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture concerning sources of bramble plants for planting this spring. There are 81 plantings in the State that qualified for certification during the 1938 growing season. Persons interested in purchasing certified bramble plants for planting this spring may do so by writing to the growers whose plantings were certified last year. A total of 130 plantings were inspected last year, but 49 failed to meet the requirements and were refused certification.

It is unlawful to sell or offer for sale any bramble plants that were not inspected and certified. The use of uncertified stock involves the risk of losing the planting through disease at about the time it should come into full bearing. This not only involves the loss of the plants, but also the use of the land and the time and effort it took to carry the plantation to the point where a crop of berries could normally be expected.

Certified plants were produced in 1938 by the following Pennsylvania growers:

Black Raspberries—B. F. Van Horn, Everett, Bedford County; Samuel Kayser, Mrs. W. W. Livingood, Robesonia, Berks County; W. B. Montgomery, Duncansville, Cloyd H. Smith, Newry, Blair County; W. H. Horne, Butler, Butler County; Hershey Estate, Hershey, Dauphin County; C. W. Alstadt, R. D. 5, Erie, E. J. Cass, R. 1, Harborcreek, Gordon Merritt, R. 2, Harborcreek, W. H. Pierce, R. 1, Harborcreek, Erie County; B. M. Parks, R. 4, Huntingdon, Huntingdon County; Clarence McHenry, Indiana, Indiana County; C. A. Phillips, McAlisterville, Juniata County; H. F. Houser, R. 4, Lancaster, Masonic Homes, Elizabethtown, Walter M. Rohrer, R. 1, Paradise, Simon Snyder, Ephrata, Lancaster County; Joseph Bosak, Pulaski, Lawrence County; Paul Book, R. 1, Mercer, C. A. Mellon, R. Wilmington Rd., Mercer, John T. Beeher & Son, R. 1, Mercer, Mercer County; O. T. Longer, Middleburg, Franklin Moyer, Middleburg, Snyder County; W. H. Barnett, R. 2, Somerset, Clarence Yoder, Salisbury, Somerset County; M. H. Moyer, New Berlin, Union County; Enterprise Nurseries, Wrightsville, A. R. Crone, Harry Myers, Harry Neiman, Otto Neiman, R. 3, Dover; Charles Stump, Levi Stump, R. 2, York, York County.

Red Raspberries—J. J. Hollabaugh, R. 1, Townville, Crawford County; C. W. Alstadt, J. H. Shattuck, R. 5, Erie, W. C. Herhold, 3480 W. 26th St., Erie, John A. Ott, Lewis Ward, R. 1, Harborcreek, D. C. Paschke, R. A. & D. R. Page, R. 1, Northeast, Mrs. O. F. Still, Putnam St., Union City, Erie County; Amos Byler, R. 1, New Wilmington, Ralph Lengerman, G. L. Lockhart, R. 5, New Castle, J. A. Rodgers, 138 E. Wallace, New Castle, Lawrence County; George Beresky, Jr., Town Hill, James Kozemchak, Dallas, Luzerne County; Franklin Moyer, Middleburg, Snyder County; Frank Handwerk, Berlin, Somerset County; E. B. Gillett, Susquehanna, Susquehanna County; E. Y. Engleman, Noxen, Wyoming County.

Purple Raspberries—D. C. Paschke, Northeast, Erie County.

Blackberries—J. C. Bachus, Harborcreek, J. V. Meeder, Girard, Paul Prindle, Lewis Ward, R. 1, Harborcreek, Erie County.

Boysenberries—J. V. Meeder, Girard, Erie County.

PREVENT LOSS OF LIVE STOCK

Millions of dollars' worth of livestock are lost each year in bringing livestock from farm to market, but much of this loss can be avoided.

A few simple rules followed by the livestock shipper can aid materially in lessening the loss accrued through bruised and crippled livestock. The methods of handling animals in a safe and sane manner are not complicated and require only time and thought on the part of the shipper. They are as follows:

1. Feed minerals for strength of bone. Weak bones in fat hogs account for many cripples.
2. Provide adequate feeding troughs and racks to prevent fighting and crowding.
3. Provide comfortable shelter, avoiding drafts and other conditions which cause piling-up hogs, etc.
4. Remove horns from market cattle—de-horn calves.
5. Provide convenient sorting and loading facilities on the farm, for hogs especially.
6. Make frequent inspection of pens, yards, fences, etc., for protruding nails, broken boards, wire, etc. Cover sharp corners.
7. Avoid striking or kicking animals.
8. Prevent slippery conditions in pens and yards.
9. Feed and water sparingly prior to shipment.
10. Handle animals quietly—avoiding haste and excitement.
11. Do not lift or pull sheep by the wool.
12. Require partitions in all mixed loads to separate cattle, hogs and sheep.
13. Use old straw bedding from pens on loading chute inclines, in loading hogs.
14. Load through openings familiar to the animals.
15. Require sand on rail car or truck floor to prevent slipping, with straw in cold weather.
16. Do not overload. Hogs, veal calves and sheep should have room to lie down without suffocation.
17. Do not load overheated animals.
18. Use straw bedding for sheep in truck shipments to prevent suffocation.
19. Require adequate protection in both rail car and trucks against cold or inclement weather.
20. See that bulls, horned and unruly cattle are tied in truck shipments.
21. Use partition to compact a part load of cattle to prevent jostling, falling or crowding.
22. Prevent overcrowding at all times on the farm and in transit by keeping livestock comfortable.

N. J. QUARANTINES STRAWBERRIES

Shippers of strawberry plants are advised that a recent New Jersey quarantine prohibits shipment of such plants into that State unless inspected and certified as free from "Red Stele" disease. The order applies to all varieties of strawberries. "Red Stele" disease is also known as "Red Core," "Brown Stele," and "Brown Core." The right is reserved to return all plants to the point of origin if shipments are not accompanied by a certificate signed by an official inspector.

FARM FACTS

Manufacturers' stocks of evaporated milk (case goods) have been drastically and seasonally reduced during the past few months. Stocks reported by manufacturers as of March 1, 1939, totaled 120,397,000 pounds, approximately 12,000,000 pounds less than the stocks of March 1, last year, and 56,000,000 pounds less than the high record stocks for March 1 two years ago. However, the March 1, 1939, stocks were 27,000,000 pounds above the 1933-1937 average for that date. On September 1, 1938, stocks (392,641,000 pounds) were roughly double the September 1, 1933-1937 average of 200,969,000 pounds.

The output of creamery butter in the United States for the month of February, 1939, is estimated at 121,065,000 pounds. It is the third largest output of creamery butter for February on record, being exceeded in 1932 and 1933. Creamery butter production in Pennsylvania for February, 1939, was 790,000 pounds, 30,000 pounds more than the previous month and 262,000 pounds more than in February, 1938.

In March there was an abrupt change in butter prices which dropped four cents in three days, due to the statement that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation would discontinue purchases of butter on the open market.

Over 5,000 volunteer workers in the forty-eight states are devoting their time and energy in behalf of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress, which is to be held this year from July 28 to August 7 at Cleveland, Ohio. This is the best assurance that the Congress will be an unqualified success.

A "spring tonic" for narcissus bulbs which makes them produce more stems, and consequently more daffodil blooms, has been discovered by the Federal Department of Agriculture. Experiments in North Carolina show that three pounds of boron—common borax—mixed with 1,000 pounds of commercial fertilizer and applied at this rate per acre, so stimulated the bulbs that flower yields were 10 to 25 per cent more than when no boron was used. However, since boron has a definite toxic effect on many plants, even in quantities as small as ten to fifteen pounds per acre, the gardener should rely on the more experienced nurseryman to supply bulbs that already have their "dose" of the minor element. It is also possible that boron might not give the same results in localities other than North Carolina.

Those interested in the enforcement of the State Weed (Canada thistle or chickory) Law, should contact in writing the local constable or township supervisor whose duty it is to enforce this law. The Department of Agriculture has no authority to act in such cases.

FOOD SUPPLY PROTECTED

Nearly 15 tons of foodstuffs, which had been contaminated by fire, were destroyed during the past month by food agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, thus removing all possibility of resale of the food as fit for human consumption.

This tonnage included 1,500 pounds of produce, 1,274 pounds of meat, 317 pounds of fish and 25,800 pounds of coffee.

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MANY INSECTS WORK FOR MAN

Insects outnumber in kinds all the other groups of animals combined. Man must be ever alert and on the offensive if he would preserve his home and food stores, his crops, his animals and his forests from these injurious and destructive pests. However, strange as it may seem, the majority of insects are beneficial in the wonderful scheme of things which we call Nature. In other words many of these tiny benefactors in their own struggle for existence, serve to hold the destructive species in check. These may be divided into two important groups: Predators, which live by hunting and preying upon other insects; and parasites, which live on or inside other insects, feeding upon the body fluids of their victims and finally causing their death.

Among the former predatory species we have the well-known Chinese Praying Mantis. These spectacular creatures are attractive in appearance, although somewhat grotesque, with elongated, skeleton-like bodies that are colored with greens and browns that harmonize with the surrounding vegetation and form a sort of camouflage that misleads their intended victims. The head, which is free, is moved about in a most comical manner, forming inquiring attitudes and poses, ever on the watch for prey. As for legs—the femora and tibiae of the front legs are enlarged and spined for seizing and holding insects, while the hind legs are slender and used only for locomotion.

Like many other predatory creatures, it will remain motionless for hours, with the fore legs raised over its head, ready to strike at any insect that may come within its reach. The manner in which it holds these stout, spiny front legs raised to heaven has been strangely misconstrued by superstitious people in many parts of the world. This attitude, really one of menace, was mistaken for that of prayer. Our prayerful insect then, is in reality a treacherous, ferocious and cruel creature, a pitiless destroyer—the females often eat their own mates, as do some spiders—but a great asset to man, inasmuch as its food consists of destructive insects.

Among our parasitic friends of the insect world we have the "Ichneumonidae" and other tiny fly and wasp-like creatures, many of which were brought from other countries as a means of combating certain introduced pests.

Commercially valuable insects and their products have been used by man since antiquity. Bee products—honey and bees' wax—are prized in every land. The honeybee and silkworm rank first in usefulness and are known in earliest records.

Finally we must remember that the greatest number of insects are of inestimable value as house cleaners for the world at large. They are continually on the job reducing to simpler substances incalculable amounts of dead and decaying animal or vegetable matter which is worn out with age and useless.

Among the many service agencies of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture maintained for the benefit of farm and garden owners is the Division of Entomology. This division is ever on the alert for any method of control of our injurious insects. In this search for control of the destructive species, the average man loses sight of the fact that many insects are friends and should be protected.

FERTILIZER SAMPLES NOW COLLECTED

For the period ending March 31, 1939, 1,042 Feeding Stuffs Licenses were issued representing 5,289 brands; 126 Fertilizer Licenses, representing 837 brands; 102 Lime Licenses, representing 222 brands; and 210 Insecticide Licenses, representing 874 brands.

Agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture are now engaged in obtaining official samples of spring shipments of fertilizer and liming materials, and which samples are submitted to the Harrisburg laboratory, where they are checked with respect to registration and subjected to analysis in order to ascertain whether or not the guaranteed analyses are sustained. Action is instituted where violations are found with respect to the analyses and non-registration.

Applications received as of April 14th for registration of lime products for the year 1939, show the use of 431,120 tons during the year 1938. The total lime consumption for the year 1937 was 471,903 tons, based on 1938 applications received for registration. It would appear that tillers of the soil are recognizing the value of the use of lime.

The Bureau does not analyze special samples of fertilizers submitted, however, is permitted by law to analyze special samples of liming products for manufacturers or producers only, located within the Commonwealth, for a fee of $5 per sample. The Feeding Stuffs Law provides for the analysis of special samples of feeding stuffs for residents of the Commonwealth for a fee of $1 per sample.

All agricultural products should be labeled with respect to guaranteed analysis, and consumers should insist that each product purchased be properly guaranteed.

All complaints should be referred to the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

FARM FACTS

NO FREE SEEDS OR PLANTS! Frequent inquiries come to the State Department of Agriculture every spring relative to the free distribution of seeds, nursery stock and other plants. The Department, therefore, announces once again that it has no such materials for either sale or free distribution. Inquiries concerning the purchase of forest tree seedlings from the State should be addressed to the Department of Forests and Waters, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Tomatoes, one of the richest sources of vitamin C in the diet, lose practically none of this valuable vitamin in canning at home the right way. They may, however, lose from one-third to one-half their vitamin C if stored for six months or more at ordinary room temperature. But even after this loss, the tomatoes still supply a considerable amount of vitamin C.

The "right way" to can tomatoes is to pack them either raw or preheated into containers, then process them in a boiling water bath.

"EAT MORE EGGS" CAMPAIGN

There is a plentiful supply of good quality eggs at reasonable prices available to the consuming public according to the Department of Agriculture. Eggs, the foundation of all cookery, are rich in vitamins and natural mineral salts, both of which are in easily digested and assimilated form. The fact that necessary protein requirements are contained in a sealed package adds to the conclusion that eggs are one of nature's most balanced and trustworthy foods.

The supervision over the use of Pennsylvania Official Grades, and the protection afforded by the enforcement of the Fresh Eggs Law, by the Department of Agriculture, gives greater assurance that the consumer may include eggs in their marketing with safety and satisfaction.

The help that eggs provide for a family toward richer living and better health naturally permits the inclusion of more of them in the American diet. The "hen fruit" adapts itself to a million uses, completely disguised, or in forms we all know.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest 10 High Pens to April 1, 1939*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	1	1925.35	1884
J. J. Warren	Massachusetts	2	1798.60	1712
Bryan J. Snell	Pennsylvania	3	1744.85	1626
Silver Brook Farm	Ohio	4	1711.25	1588
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	5	1694.90	1763
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	6	1680.30	1653
L. J. Bender	Pennsylvania	7	1673.55	1585
Fuzzydele Farms	Pennsylvania	8	1671.65	1562
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	9	1667.65	1653
Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	10	1664.85	1647

* The pens of J. J. Warren and L. J. Bender are Rhode Island Reds; that of Fuzzydele Farms is New Hampshires. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Production Summary to April 1 1936-1939

Year	Per Cent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Wt. Oz. Per Doz.
1939, all 13 birds	56.72	105.20	103.23	24.4
1938, all 13 birds	51.38	92.27	93.51	23.7
1937, 10 highest birds	65.66	117.92	119.50	23.7
1936, 10 highest birds	67.91	124.07	123.53	24.8

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INDEMNITIES FUNDS LOW

Funds for the payment of cattle indemnities for the present biennium ending May 31, 1939, are practically exhausted. All testing of individual herds for both tuberculosis and Bang Disease will cease until June 1, 1939. Authorizations will be issued to resume testing as soon as funds are made available.

The following activities are reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry for the month of March:

Forty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven blood samples were examined at the Laboratory for Bang Disease and 880 positive animals were revealed.

Sixty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-three cattle were examined for tuberculosis and 366 reactors were revealed.

Thirty-five thousand nine hundred and ten carcasses were examined by the Meat Hygiene Division and 123 carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption.

From January 1 to March 1, 1939, 340,285 individual dog licenses and 385 kennel licenses were issued and from January 1 to April 1, 1939, 209 claims for damages totaling $2,945.19 were filed.

SEED POTATO CERTIFICATION

The purpose of seed potato certification is to make available to the potato growers of the State the best obtainable seed at reasonable prices. Potato growers realize more than ever that under highly competitive production conditions the seed they plant may be the limiting factor in the production of a profitable crop.

Pennsylvania growers produced last year over 173,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes. The varieties certified were Russet, White Rural, Nittany, Katahdin, Bliss Triumph, Pennigan, and Irish Cobbler. Our State ranked eleventh in total production among the twenty-six states that are rendering this service, second in the production of Russets, third in White Rurals and seventh in the Cobbler type, which includes the Nittany.

Seed growers report good sale this spring, especially for the Nittany and Katahdin varieties. Russets are rapidly moving out but there is still some stock available.

Seed stocks came through storage in excellent condition and are grading out with very little loss. The potatoes are clean, bright, showing very few blemishes and range from small to medium in size. Small sized seed ranging from one and one-half inches to one and seven-eighths inches are in greatest demand compared to the supply available. These small sized potatoes are planted whole and generally sell on the same price level as the No. 1 grade, which range from one and seven-eighths inches to ten ounces in size. Potato growers found that the small sized potatoes are more economical to plant since there is no outlay for cutting and the same quantity of small sized potatoes will plant a larger area than the larger cut potatoes.

When buying seed potatoes always insist on having the certification tags attached to the container. If such tags are attached to the sacks and the potatoes for any reason show defects beyond the tolerance for certification, adjustment can easily be made through the certification agency and the producer of the seed. Even though a certain lot of seed potatoes may have been inspected and passed all the field requirements for certification, such stock is not regarded as certified in trade channels, unless it bears the certification tag.

In Pennsylvania a blue tag is placed on the No. 1 certified seed and a red tag on the small sized seed. Most other states that ship seed into this State use the same tag colors.

INSPECT BEES REGULARLY

There are approximately 28,000 beekeepers in Pennsylvania. Last season only 5,000 of these beekeepers had their bee yards inspected. Seven per cent of these bees were diseased, with either American Foul Brood, European Foul Brood or Sac Brood. The latter two diseases are no menace to your neighbor beekeepers and can be controlled by requeening. American Foul Brood is easily spread from one colony to another and the bees and combs should be destroyed to properly control it.

The State Department of Agriculture places in the field a number of inspectors each season to locate diseases of bees and to recommend treatment. However, there are not sufficient funds to do the actual treating or burning without the aid of the beekeeper himself. Beekeepers could make periodical inspections, learning to identify the important bee diseases, and assist the state inspectors to clean up all unhealthy conditions. The beekeeper may not know one disease from the other, but he can at least recognize an abnormal condition of the brood and send a sample of comb to some authority on bee diseases, who will identify same and recommend treatment.

The first inspection in the spring should be made about the middle or latter part of May or before any supers are added. If on examination you should find discolored or punctured cappings, discolored larvæ or any irregularity of the brood or cappings, cut a sample of comb from the badly affected part and mail in a cardboard or wooden box to the Chief Apiary Inspector, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa. Do not wrap comb in paper or other material, and do not select comb with any honey in it. There is no charge for this work.

EGG SALES INCREASE

The five Cooperative Egg and Poultry Auction Associations sold a total of 85,121 cases of officially graded eggs during the first three months of this year. Of this total, 34,557 cases, or thirty-nine per cent, classified in the Fancy, or top grade, while 38,474 cases, or forty-five per cent, classified in the second, or Extra, grade.

The volume sales is not only an increase over the same period of 1938, but a definite increase of higher quality eggs. In 1938 the total sales amounted to 69,689 cases, thirty-four per cent of which classified as Fancy, and fifty-five per cent as Extras.

The five Cooperatives, namely, Bucks County Producers' Cooperative Association, Doylestown; Butler Cooperative Egg Auction, Butler; Producers' Cooperative Exchange, Coatesville; Lehigh Valley Producers' Cooperative Association, Butztown, and the Tri-County Producers' Cooperative Association, Worcester, are all using official Pennsylvania grades adopted by the State Department of Agriculture, and executed by licensed inspectors.

More than 2,500 producer members benefit by the marketing operations of their own organizations. These producers received average prices for large and medium eggs of the two top grades that ranged from twenty to twenty-two cents per dozen. Large eggs returned from twenty-four to twenty-five cents, and medium eggs from twenty to twenty-two cents for the three months' period. These prices compare very favorably with farm and metropolitan market prices.

FARM FACTS

For aroma and delicious strawberry flavor, there is nothing to beat the wild eastern meadow berries that the earliest settlers on the Atlantic coast found so delightful. George Darrow, strawberry breeding specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has sampled most of the good berry varieties of the world and knows none with finer aroma.

In breeding new berries, however, this aroma is one of the most elusive of berry qualities. In many hybrids it is lost, but it persists in some crosses with berries that have other good qualities—size, resistance to disease, bright color, good habits of growth, and dessert quality.

The strawberry breeding program of the department has as one aim the development of big berries—forty to the quart, or even fewer that will have the same rare aroma as the wild meadow berries—and other good qualities, too. Darrow samples his promising hybrids with his nose as well as with his tongue, remembering that the strawberry derives the scientific name, "Fragaria," from the Latin for fragrance.

According to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, average day rates of farm labor without board in Pennsylvania were $2.20 and by the month without board, $42 on April 1st. The supply of farm labor in Pennsylvania on that date was estimated at ninety-one per cent of normal, which is two per cent below the level for the United States, while demand for farm labor in the State was estimated at eighty-five per cent of normal, which is also about two per cent above the level for the United States. A slight decline in the supply of workers available for hire in rural areas and a seasonal upturn in the demand for their services have been the principal factors in the rise in wage rates since the first of the year.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION

According to reports compiled in the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, there were 39,000,000 gallons of ice cream produced in Pennsylvania in 1938.

This exceeds the gallonage reported for 1937 by approximately 2,000,000 gallons.

BIRDS VERSUS INSECT PESTS

There are about 13,000 different kinds of birds in the United States and approximately 300,000 types of insects which feed on farm crops and other forms of plant life.

The importance of birds in the control of these insect pests cannot be over-estimated. Some authorities claim that insectivorous birds render annually a 7,000,000-dollar service to Pennsylvania farmers alone.

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SELECT PLANTS WITH CARE

As Spring approaches and the time to plant trees and shrubs is at hand, those who contemplate beautification of the home grounds are cautioned by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in regard to type and quality of nursery stock and other plants used. Few things add so much to the attractiveness and satisfaction of the home as even a modest planting of well-chosen and properly arranged ornamental plants. Yet many are the disappointments of those who set out with much enthusiasm and hope. Perhaps a majority of these disappointments are due to the failure of plants to grow. Poor condition of the stock when received from the nursery and neglect of watering later on are the chief reasons for most of these failures. Securing the plants from nearby growers who can supply them and guarantee delivery in a fresh condition is the surest safeguard against poor condition at planting time.

Pennsylvania is fortunate in being well supplied with growers of nursery stock adapted to Pennsylvania conditions; in fact, some nine hundred nurserymen scattered throughout the State are in position to meet any demand for stock which may come their way. Perhaps the greatest source of disappointment in planting of home grounds comes through the purchase of bargain roses and other small shrubbery. Many of these cheap roses are "spent" stock which has been discarded by growers in order to make way for young vigorous plants. In other words, these "spent" plants have served their period of usefulness as bench roses and therefore cannot be expected to produce satisfactory results when planted in the open. In addition, they invariably reach the buyer in a very dried-out condition and often will not respond to the best of treatment. Purchases of all forms of nursery stock are most satisfactorily made from growers whose stock receives regular annual inspection and certification by the Department of Agriculture; in fact, it is illegal to sell nursery stock in this and most other states unless it has been inspected and certified.

CANNED FOODS INDUSTRY GROWS

The production of canned foods in Pennsylvania continues to expand substantially, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The pack of apples and apple products produced in the fruit belt of Pennsylvania has more than doubled since 1936, so that Pennsylvania now ranks as one of the leading apple canning states. Likewise, the Pennsylvania pack of tomatos has doubled in the past few years. The packs of peas, corn, beans, sour cherries and mushrooms have also increased appreciably during recent years.

The Department of Agriculture points out that the Pennsylvania Canning Industry is experiencing a sound period of expansion because of numerous advantages for the production of canning crops in the Commonwealth and particularly because of the great stress processors of the Commonwealth are placing on the production of high-quality products.

In closing the report, the Department points out that the demand for Pennsylvania canned foods has also been expanding rapidly during recent years. Contracting with Pennsylvania growers for the production of the 1939 crops of fruits and vegetables is now in progress.

WAR ON UNSCRUPULOUS MEAT PACKERS

During the past month the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has been conducting a campaign against unscrupulous practices on the part of certain meat packers. A number of violations of the law have occurred in those meats classified as sausage, including the products generally known as sausage, frankfurters, giant and ring bologna and the like. The following types of violations have been prosecuted: adding excess water, adding artificial color, adulteration by means of vegetable and cereal flours, addition of chemical preservatives and others. A number of meat packers have already been fined, and other prosecutions are being entered.

PROGRAM AIDS POTATO MARKET

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture cooperated during the potato marketing season, which is drawing to a close, in the grading, packaging, merchandizing and promotion of Pennsylvania potatoes. Reports reaching the Department from groups of growers and individuals indicate that this program has aided in stabilizing potato prices and increased returns to the growers, has increased the demand for Pennsylvania potatoes when properly graded and packed, and has made buyers and consumers conscious of the quality of Pennsylvania-grown potatoes.

The program, which calls for the packing of well-graded Pennsylvania potatoes in identified peck consumer and larger bulk-sized bags, has made it possible for Pennsylvania growers to compete with growers or shippers from other states or producing areas. The program has encouraged many growers to adopt better production methods in order to meet the wider market demand. A number of communities report that the program has provided a practical curb to the exploitation of growers by unscrupulous buyers and truckers.

CONTROL OF SCABIES UNDER WAY

The Bureau of Animal Industry, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports Scabies control work is well under way in Washington and Greene Counties. Several infested flocks were disclosed recently and arrangements for dipping and reinspection have been carried out.

The Bureau advises all sheep breeders to be on the alert for evidence of Scabies. The condition is a form of mange and the first symptom noticed is the itching, manifested by a disposition to rub and scratch. The wool is roughened and broken by the scratching and the sheep becomes restless. Considerable time is spent biting and rubbing affected spots. Finally, the wool is lost from large areas which appear as Scabby sores. The time and energy spent in trying to alleviate itching results in a loss of flesh, anemia, weakness, and in advanced cases may terminate in death. Lambs and old sheep are most susceptible to infestation.

The diagnosis of Scabies can be made by a practicing veterinarian and should be made early to prevent its spread.

NURSERY STOCK INSPECTION

Nurserymen and all those who plan to produce or collect nursery stock for sale in Pennsylvania are reminded that it is necessary to apply in writing to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for inspection of their stock before July 1.

Otherwise, necessary inspection and certification of such establishments may be delayed, the owner inconvenienced and made liable for any additional expense caused by failure to notify the Department.

Growers of bramble plants who plan to sell during the Fall of 1939 and the Spring of 1940 should make application before May 15. Inspection of these plantings must be made earlier than that of most other nursery stock.

FARM FACTS

Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses in the United States on April 1, 1939, were 92,646,000 bushels, compared with 73,496,000 bushels April 1, 1938, and the seven-year (1931-1937) average of 68,761,000 bushels. Stocks April 1, 1939, were the second largest on the record for that date, which began in 1931. Stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses in Pennsylvania were only 620,000 bushels, compared with 1,200,000 bushels April 1, 1938, and the 1931-1937 average of 880,000 bushels. Pennsylvania farmers found it more profitable to feed wheat rather than to sell it at prevailing prices.

Cash income from farm marketings in the United States in March totaled $487,000,000. This total was less than the $512,000,000 for March, 1938, but was thirteen per cent larger than the $430,000,000 reported for February. The larger income in March as compared with February was contrary to the usual seasonal trend, since in most years the income for March is smaller than for February.

Carlot shipments of Pennsylvania potatoes of the 1938 crop totaled only 289 cars this season through April 29, compared with 636 cars shipped the previous season through April 30.

Nearly seventy million dollars' worth of turkeys at farm prices were produced in the United States in 1938. Texas was the leading producing state.

Cotton farmers and the cotton trade are studying with apprehension the comparatively high rate of growth in synthetic fiber production and use. World rayon production increased during the post-war period from a total of only 33,000,000 pounds (equivalent roughly to 80,000 bales of cotton) in 1920 to 1,900,000,000 (equivalent to something like 4,500,000 bales) in 1938.

Twenty years ago the production of chickens and eggs was commonly regarded as a "pin money" enterprise for the farmer's wife; today it is a commercialized—in many ways, a mechanized—industry that adds more than a billion dollars annually to the farm income. These commercial farms are concentrated chiefly in the Pacific Coast, Ohio Valley and North Atlantic States.

Prices paid by farmers in the United States for commodities used in living and production still average twenty per cent higher than they did in the pre-war period.

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PENNA. EGG LAYING CONTEST IS FIFTH

The Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest moved from seventh place to fifth place at the end of the six months' period. There are fifteen standard Contests in the United States, and to hold such a position is definitely an honor. The leading contest has a record of 116 points per bird, while the Pennsylvania Contest has 105 points.

In addition to the excellent ranking of the entire Contest, the Pennsylvania test has the third Single Comb White Leghorn pen, third Barred Rock pen, second White Rock pen, sixth New Hampshire pen, and eighth Rhode Island Red pen, in the entire country.

The 1,131 birds recorded for the pullet test makes up only a portion of the activities, as there is also a hen test with seventeen entries of thirteen birds each. From the hen test, breeders have been able to secure eggs which, when hatched, and developed, may be used for foundation breeding stock that will be used in future years as Contest material.

With a low mortality of seven per cent and a fine average weight of over twenty-four ounces per dozen for eggs produced, the Pennsylvania Contest is in a better condition to record finer results than has been the case for a number of years.

For more than two years there has been a waiting list of entries. The Contest dislikes to turn away those who see the merits of such a program, but accommodations have not permitted the acceptance of more pens. An announcement has already been forwarded to prospective contestants, and the entries for the 1939-1940 Contest, already recorded, are in excess of seventy-five per cent of the total capacity.

CANNED FOODS DEMONSTRATION

A grading demonstration of canned foods was recently given before the Business Club of Susquehanna University by D. M. James and R. R. Wilkinson, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Cans of tomatoes, corn, peas, beans and fruits were cut and graded to the Federal grades for canned foods. Comparisons were then made between retail prices and quality contained in the cans. Facts of particular consumer interest about canned foods were discussed and demonstrated.

BRAMBLE PLANT INSPECTION

It is unlawful to sell or offer for sale any bramble plants, which includes raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, and the like, unless they have been inspected and certified as stated in the Pennsylvania Plant Pest Act of 1937.

Inspection for certification is started in the spring as soon as the plants are in full leaf, which is usually about May 20th or shortly after. From two to four inspections are made during the growing season, and diseased plants are marked by the inspectors. These diseased plants are removed and destroyed by the growers.

Certification, however, is not a guarantee that the plants are free from all diseases but it is good insurance against the more serious diseases that frequently lead to crop failure.

Bramble plant growers who wish to have their plants inspected during 1939 should make application immediately to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Penna.

FARM PRICES DOWN 3 POINTS

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products on April 15th had declined three points, compared with a month previous.

Mid-April prices of agricultural commodities in the United States averaged two points lower than a month earlier at local farm markets. The index has now declined for four months in succession. A larger than usual seasonal downturn in prices of hogs and dairy products was primarily responsible for the reduction during the month ended April 15th. At eighty-nine per cent of pre-war the April 15th index for all farm products was five points under the corresponding date in 1938, and at the lowest level since July, 1934.

The following table gives the April 15th prices of important farm products, with March 15, 1939, and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	April, 1910-14	March 15, 1939	April 15, 1939
Wheat, per bu.	$1.00	$0.73	$0.74
Corn, per bu.	.70	.59	.59
Oats, per bu.	.50	.36	.36
Barley, per bu.	.68	.51	.52
Rye, per bu.	.79	.58	.59
Buckwheat, per bu.	.70	.53	.53
Potatoes, per bu.	.75	.75	.80
Hay, per ton	16.85	8.40	8.60
Apples, per bu.	.95	1.00	1.05
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	8.28	7.90	7.40
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	6.46	7.50	7.30
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	7.70	9.90	9.40
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	5.16	4.20	4.00
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	6.82	8.30	8.60
Milk cows, per head	53.40	74.00	72.00
Horses, per head	178.80	129.00	126.00
Mules, per head	.....	134.00	134.00
Chickens, per lb.	.138	.172	.173
Turkeys, per lb.	.....	.26	.25
Milk, wholesale, per 100 lbs.	1.58	1.80	1.65
Butter, per lb.	.30	.27	.26
Butterfat, per lb.	.....	.25	.24
Eggs, per doz.	.184	.184	.182
Wool, per lb.	.228	.24	.24
	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
UNITED STATES	100	91	89
Grains	100	66	67
Fruits	100	81	82
Meatanimals	100	116	114
Dairy products	100	100	95
Chickens and eggs	100	88	87
Unclassified.	100	83	86
PENNSYLVANIA.	100	95	92
Grains	100	77	77
Fruits	100	124	130
Meat animals	100	115	110
Dairy products	100	106	98
Chickens and eggs	100	83	83
Unclassified.	100	76	80
PRICES FARMERS PAY			
Pennsylvania	100	120	120
United States.	100	120	120

FOUR PLEAD GUILTY IN CATTLE FRAUDS

At Towanda, Pa., on Thursday, May 4, 1939, the cases of Commonwealth *vs.* Taylor *et al.*, were heard by Judge C. M. Culver, of Bradford County, when the court accepted formal pleas of guilty to indictments charging the defendants with conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

J. V. Taylor and Dr. H. J. Little were ordered by the court to pay to the use of the County of Bradford the sum of two thousand (2,000) dollars each and costs of prosecution and placed on probation for five years, provided that the conditions hereinbefore mentioned were met on or before August 21, 1939, which means that if these defendants do not pay the sum of two thousand (2,000) dollars and the costs, that on August 21, 1939, they will be sent to jail for five years.

Francis L. Irvine was ordered to pay to the use of the County of Bradford the sum of one thousand (1,000) dollars, the costs of prosecution, and was placed on probation for a period of five years, subject to the same terms and conditions as above stated.

Arthur Carter was ordered by the court to pay, to the use of the County of Bradford, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, the cost of prosecution, and placed on probation for five years, subject to the conditions and terms as above set forth.

The court further ordered J. V. Taylor and H. J. Little and Francis L. Irvine to post bond in the sum of twenty-five hundred (2,500) dollars for their appearance on August 21, 1939, which is the date set for the terms to be complied with. Arthur Carter was placed under five hundred (500) dollars bond for the same purpose.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest 10 High Pens to May 1, 1939*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	1	2251.80	2189
J. J. Warren	Massachusetts	2	2137.50	2023
Bryan J. Snell	Pennsylvania	3	2084.90	1936
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	California	4	2013.40	2020
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	5	2004.25	2062
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	6	2003.55	1953
Silver Brook Farm	Ohio	7	1999.55	1851
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	8	1967.40	1936
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	9	1966.80	1969
L. J. Bender	Pennsylvania	10	1960.85	1850

* The pens of J. J. Warren and L. J. Bender are Rhode Island Reds; that of Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm is Barred Plymouth Rock. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Production Summary to May 1, 1936-1939

Year	Per Cent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Wt. Oz. Per Doz.
1939, all thirteen birds	57.85	125.91	122.64	24.5
1938, all thirteen birds	51.41	108.45	108.99	23.9
1937, ten highest birds	65.41	137.97	138.65	24.0
1936, ten highest birds	67.54	145.77	143.87	24.2

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GYPSY MOTH IN PENNA.

The Gypsy moth, introduced into the United States in 1869, has since become established in the New England States and is recognized as a serious pest of fruit, ornamental, and forest trees. It was first brought from France by a scientist who had the mistaken idea that he could cross these insects with silkworms. Some of the caterpillars escaped and formed the nucleus of the great New England infestation.

Since that time it has been introduced into Pennsylvania—the first infestation being at Loretto, in 1921. This infestation was completely wiped out by the State and Federal authorities.

In 1932 the most serious infestation was discovered at Inkerman in Luzerne County. Since that time, work has been going on quietly but efficiently toward the eradication of the pest from this State.

In order to combat the Gypsy moth in Pennsylvania, the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture have assembled a vast amount of equipment and employ several hundred men on this project. The equipment for the 1939 season includes thirty super sprayers mounted on trucks, capable of developing 1,500 pounds of pressure per square inch, which assures efficient delivery of spray material at the nozzle—in some instances operated more than a mile from the spray truck—and 100,000 feet of heavy duty hose is used. This hose weighs approximately sixty pounds per fifty feet section when empty and eighty pounds when filled with spray, making it necessary to have one man for every section of hose in smooth country, while in the mountains more are required. At inaccessible places, one and one-quarter miles of hose have been used per machine, which requires a tremendous amount of work in preparing for a spraying operation.

In Gypsy moth control the first work is done by a crew of experienced "scouts." When an infestation is found, a larger crew is sent in to find its exact extent. From this point on, the work consists of spraying, cleaning, and burning of all unnecessary and useless underbrush, finding and creosoting of egg masses, and "burlapping" (banding) of trees to trap caterpillars.

The burlapping operation consists of tying a strip of burlap loosely around a tree with a string. The upper portion is then folded down over the string, and a convenient hiding place is provided for the caterpillars. At certain periods of the day, usually the hottest part, the caterpillars descend the trees seeking shelter, crawl under the bands, and are caught and crushed by men on patrol duty.

During the last six years, 29,000 acres of woodland and over 27,000 individual properties have been sprayed; 1,200,000 pounds of arsenate of lead used; over 1,200,000 egg clusters creosoted by hand, besides the cutting, burning, inspections, and various other operations. The effectiveness of all this work is shown by the fact that of several hundred separate locations treated, reinfestations have developed in comparatively few.

The infestation extends over approximately 780 square miles and is located in parts of the following counties: Wayne, Wyoming, Monroe, Carbon, Luzerne, and Lackawanna. It is within this territory that movement of certain materials or products of the outdoors is requested by a State quarantine.

PLANT PESTS IMPORTED BY ACCIDENT

A very large percentage of our important plant pests could be classed as immigrants from foreign countries, states the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in discussing the reasons for present rigid State and Federal quarantines regulating the transportation of certain products.

Even more significant is the fact that in many instances the introduction of these pests has been accidental or brought about by some more or less unimportant or unnecessary importation. Take the following for example.

The San Jose scale came in on a small shipment of flowering peach sent by a missionary in China to a friend in San Jose, California, about 1870. The losses caused by this insect to the fruit growing industry during the past fifty years can scarcely be estimated.

The Chestnut blight which has made a thorough job of the native chestnut in the eastern states, found its way here on Japanese chestnuts imported simply to complete a collection of all chestnuts.

The Hessian fly, a serious wheat pest, is believed to have come to this country in straw imported by Hessian troops during the Revolutionary War.

The Oriental fruit moth which has proven one of the worst pests with which our peach growers have to contend came to this country in shipments of Japanese cherry for ornamental use.

The European corn borer, which is threatening the corn crop in sections where control measures are not followed carefully, found its way to America in importations of broom corn from Europe.

The Japanese beetle, first found in New Jersey in 1916, undoubtedly entered the country from Japan in shipments of either bulbs or ornamental plants.

The Gypsy moth, which has cost the state of Massachusetts alone over $9,000,000 during the past fifteen years in actual expenditures for control, gained a foothold in the United States when it escaped from the cage of an amateur who had brought it to this country in an attempt to develop an American type of silk worm.

The latest threat, and one which endangers one of our most valued American trees, is the Dutch Elm Disease. This pest found its way to this country in elm logs imported by furniture factories for the manufacturing of veneer. Fortunately there is still a chance to eradicate this disease but it will cost money to complete the program now being pressed by State and Federal authorities.

The Federal and State quarantine policy and practice do not aim to absolutely exclude plants and plant products from other countries but rather to adequately safeguard such importations so that the introduction of injurious pests may be reduced to a minimum.

As of May 5, 1939, 3,165 bakery licenses were issued as compared with 3,068 for the same period in 1938; 1,270 ice cream licenses as compared with 1,229 for the same period of 1938; and 3,743 oleomargarine licenses as compared with 4,042 for the same period of 1938.

FARM FACTS

The maple products season was generally favorable throughout the State of Pennsylvania. A good run of sap was obtained but of low sugar concentration. A warm spell in March caused some camps to close early but the season on the whole was relatively long. There was an increase in the number of trees tapped this year, except in the northeastern part of the State where trees have been damaged by worms. The average quality of sirup this year was somewhat superior to most years, and many camps obtained splendid flavor. Prices were generally satisfactory, especially during the early part of the season. A slightly larger amount of the crop will probably be sold retail this year because of its good quality.

The backward spring has been fortunate for orchardists as blossoming has been retarded and losses from frosts have been slight. Killing frosts, especially in the higher altitudes of the State, have continued right up to May 1. Insects are expected to be plentiful because of the mild winter, and spraying was interrupted by the heavy April rainfall. In addition to the total loss of peaches in some of the minor producing sections, set is reported irregular in a number of orchards in the commercial areas of the State. Early estimates by growers, however, indicate roughly about seventy-five per cent of a full crop for all kinds of fruit.

Prices paid by farmers for farm machinery other than motor vehicles in 1938 averaged fifty-eight per cent above pre-war figures. This includes many types of machines, most of which were priced at fifty to more than 100 per cent above pre-war. Smaller increases were reported for machines such as small gas engines, cream separators, large grain threshers, and two-bottom tractor-drawn plows. Prices of hay loaders, one-row riding cultivators, side delivery rakes, and seven-foot disk harrows are more than twice as high as they were twenty-five years ago.

Farm real estate values in Pennsylvania were generally reported more or less stationary during the year ended March 1, 1939, but the localities in which the trend was downward exceeded those in which it was upward. No change in activity was reported, but inquiries were on the increase in some localities. The size of farm for which there is demand seems to be decreasing. In addition the price must be low and the quality high. Most of the transfers are outright sales—trades are few. Foreclosures are relatively low in number, mortgagees being hesitant to repossess property on account of the price and labor situation.

CONDEMNED LOBSTER TAILS

During the week of May 7th, 1,500 pounds of lobster tails found to be unfit for human consumption were condemned by the agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in northeastern Pennsylvania.

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UNIFORM STANDARDS FAVORED

Increasing use of grades and standards for fruit and vegetable crops continues in the Commonwealth. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announces a marked trend by growers toward uniform standards of quality and proper labeling of farm produce.

In marketing the 1938 crops of apples, peaches, grapes, cherries, tomatoes, potatoes and cannery products a greater proportion of Pennsylvania's production was graded according to official State or Federal grades of quality than ever before, the Department report stated. The farm value of these graded products exceeded $4,000,000 according to State estimates.

Many benefits result from this standardization program, including increased consumer demand for Pennsylvania products, less waste in handling, more cash sales and fewer consignments and greater consumer protection in purchasing, according to the Department's report.

If requests for additional State-licensed inspectors are an indication, there will be even a greater expansion of grading in the State during 1939.

Celery growers in Tioga County have, for the first time, requested State inspection to assist in the proper grading and packaging of the much loved celery produced in that territory. An out of state cannery purchasing tomatoes in Lancaster County in Pennsylvania for the first time has asked for State inspection. A number of other canneries will purchase peas, corn, or tomatoes for the first time under State inspection. Also, if fruit crops are as favorable as early conditions indicate they may be, additional inspectors will be needed for shipping point work of apples and peaches. The Department further announces that no additional costs are assumed by the State in these increases, as those receiving the inspection service pay full cost of this field work.

STATE ISSUES FAIR LISTS

Eighty-seven Pennsylvania agricultural and county fairs are listed on the premilinary schedule of fairs issued today by the State Department of Agriculture.

Copies of this list may be obtained, without cost, by writing to the Office of Information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

The list contains the names of the fairs, their location, dates, and secretaries.

COUNTY FAIRS HELD AT FAIR GROUNDS

Fair	Location	Date	Secretary
Spring Mills	Conshohocken, Pa.	July 5-15	Samuel M. Glass
Selinsgrove	Selinsgrove, Pa.	Week of July 17	Roland E. Fisher
Mifflin Co.	Lewistown, Pa.	July 31-Aug. 5	Jeanette C. Shatzer
Cumberland Co.	Williams Grove, Pa.	Aug. 1- 5	H. K. McCullough
Flourtown	Flourtown, Pa.	Aug. 2-12	Wm. J. Goss
Waynesburg	Waynesburg, Pa.	Aug. 2- 4	Ambrose Bradley
Mercer	Mercer, Pa.	Aug. 8-10	J. P. Orr
Fawn Grove	Fawn Grove, Pa.	Aug. 9-12	L. M. Brown
Armstrong Co.	Ford City, Pa.	Aug. 10-12	Walter H. Bowser
Tri-County	Erie, Pa.	Aug. 14-19	C. R. Cummins
Butler	Butler, Pa.	Aug. 15-18	C. M. Miller
Kutztown	Kutztown, Pa.	Aug. 15-18	Claude L. Bordner
United Farmers	Abbottstown, Pa.	Aug. 15-19	C. J. Meckley
Gala Week	Red Lion, Pa.	Aug. 21-26	R. M. Spangler
Somerset Co.	Myersdale, Pa.	Aug. 22-25	W. A. Allshouse
New Castle	New Castle, Pa.	Aug. 22-25	A. C. Shoaf
Troy	Troy, Pa.	Aug. 22-26	H. D. Holcombe
Dayton	Dayton, Pa.	Aug. 22-26	J. R. Borland
Bedford	Bedford, Pa.	Aug. 22-26	A. C. Brice
Susquehanna	Montrose, Pa.	Aug. 23-25	C. L. Carter
Harrold Comm.	Greensburg, Pa.	Aug. 24-26	R. G. Amalong
Indiana Co.	Indiana, Pa.	Aug. 29-Sept. 1	B. H. Lichteberger
Bradford Co.	Towanda, Pa.	Aug. 29-Sept. 1	V. L. Grenell
Lehighton	Lehighton, Pa.	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	Frank R. Diehl
Wattsburg	Wattsburg, Pa.	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	H. M. Burrows
Huntingdon	Huntingdon, Pa.	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	Samuel E. McElwain
West End	Gilbert, Pa.	Aug. 30	J. F. Shiffer
Harford	Harford, Pa.	Aug. 30-Sept. 1	J. A. Williams
Stoneboro	Stoneboro, Pa.	Aug. 31-Sept. 4	Walter B. Parker
McKean Co.	Smethport, Pa.	Sept. 4- 7	B. T. Garlick
Wyoming Co.	Tunkhannock, Pa.	Sept. 4- 7	Stanley A. DeWitt
Montgomery Co.	Hatfield, Pa.	Sept. 4- 9	Alton F. Kinsey
Cambria Co.	Ebensburg, Pa.	Sept. 4- 9	R. G. Davis
Lackawanna Co.	Glendurn, Pa.	Sept. 4- 9	A. J. Schrader
Schuylkill Co.	Cressona, Pa.	Sept. 4- 9	F. W. Bausum
Mifflin Agri.	Newville, Pa.	Sept. 5- 8	A. E. Miller
Juniata Co.	Port Royal, Pa.	Sept. 5- 9	J. H. Book
Forest Park	Hanover, Pa.	Sept. 5-10	A. F. Karst
Linesville	Linesville, Pa.	Sept. 6- 8	O. A. Porter
Sullivan Co.	Forksville, Pa.	Sept. 6- 9	J. R. Whiteley
Smythe Park	Mansfield, Pa.	Sept. 6- 9	Frank Marvin
Union Co.	Laurelton, Pa.	Sept. 6- 9	Nelson B. Shaw
Oswayo Valley	Millport, Pa.	Sept. 6- 9	Louis Perkins
Fulton Co.	McConnellsburg, Pa.	Sept. 6- 9	H. H. Peck
Sugar Grove	Sugar Grove, Pa.	Sept. 7- 9	T. R. Sponsler
Greene-Dreher	Newfoundland, Pa.	Sept. 7- 9	Carroll Fetherman
Cambridge Springs	Cambridge Springs, Pa.	Sept. 7- 9	R. F. Whipple
Reading or Berks Co.	Reading, Pa.	Sept. 10-17	Chas. W. Swoyer
Spartansburg	Spartansburg, Pa.	Sept. 11-13	J. A. Whitney
Perry Co.	Newport, Pa.	Sept. 12-14	A. K. Ludwig
Jenner	Jennerstown, Pa.	Sept. 12-15	A. O. Lape
Doylestown	Doylestown, Pa.	Sept. 12-16	J. Allen Gardy
Westmoreland Co.	Ligonier, Pa.	Sept. 12-13	
Ulysses Comm.	Ulysses, Pa.	Sept. 13-15	Don C. Rounseville
Black Barren Fair	Pleasant Grove, Pa.	Sept. 13-15	W. F. Tollinger
Youngsville	Youngsville, Pa.	Sept. 13-16	R. L. Albright
Lycoming Co.	Hughesville, Pa.	Sept. 13-15	Edward E. Frontz
South Mountain	Arendtsville, Pa.	Sept. 13-16	A. D. Sheely
West Alexander	West Alexander, Pa.	Sept. 14-16	Paul Rogers
Millersburg	Millersburg, Pa.	Sept. 14-16	Neil B. March
Edinboro Comm.	Edinboro, Pa.	Sept. 14-16	Norman P. Manners
Cochranton Comm.	Cochranton, Pa.	Sept. 14-16	A. N. Shaffer
Conneautville Comm.	Conneautville, Pa.	Sept. 14-16	Kenneth Mowry
Wayne Co.	Honesdale, Pa.	Sept. 19-22	R. W. Gammell
Lehigh Co.	Allentown, Pa.	Sept. 19-23	M. H. Beary
Clearfield	Clearfield, Pa.	Sept. 19-23	Wm. Brice, Jr.
West Lampeter	Lampeter, Pa.	Sept. 20-22	Wayne B. Rentschler
Benton Twp.	Fleetville, Pa.	Sept. 20-23	Byron K. Horner
Gratz	Gratz, Pa.	Sept. 20-23	Guy R. Klinger
Derry Twp.	Derry, Pa.	Sept. 21-23	J. A. Greubel
Waterford Comm.	Waterford, Pa.	Sept. 21-23	Ray J. Salmon
Greene Twp.	Commondore, Pa.	Sept. 21-23	Earle L. Haskins
Antis Twp.	Bellwood, Pa.	Sept. 21-23	George D. Weiss
Bloomsburg	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Sept. 25-30	Harry B. Correll
North East	North East, Pa.	Sept. 28-30	Mrs. M. Hendrickson
Manor Farm	Millersville, Pa.	Sept. 28-30	Howard P. Siglin
Manheim Farm	Manheim, Pa.	Sept. 29-30	E. A. Auld
Unionville	Unionville, Pa.	Oct.	Roland Evans
York Inter-State	York, Pa.	Oct. 3- 7	John H. Rutter
New Holland	New Holland, Pa.	Oct. 5- 7	Isaac W. Cauller
Port Allegany	Port Allegany, Pa.	Oct. 4- 7	G. W. Keith
Myerstown Comm.	Myerstown, Pa.	Oct. 11-13	James B. Woodford
Ephrata Farmers	Ephrata, Pa.	Oct. 11-14	Fred R. Janda
Montour-Delong	Washingtonville, Pa.	Oct. 18-20	Walter J. Lewis
Mt. Joy	Mt. Joy, Pa.	Oct. 19-21	Robert Hostetter
N. Bedford Co.	Yellow Creek, Pa.	Oct. 19-21	Howard F. Fox
Morrison Cove Comm.	Martinsburg, Pa.	Oct. 26-28	Ella S. Ebersole
Pa. Farm Show	Harrisburg, Pa.	Jan. 15-19	M. J. Grimes

PRECAUTIONS FOR SWINE PURCHASERS

Secure swine from a reputable farmer or licensed livestock dealer.

When swine are purchased from dealers or at community sales, be sure swine are healthy and have been properly vaccinated against hog cholera prior to sale.

Require the dealer or operator of the sales company to furnish a duplicate copy of the certificate of vaccination report. The vaccination report shall show the name and address of the owner, the date of vaccination, ear tag numbers and the amount of serum used if single treated; also, the amount of serum and virus used if double treated. Purchasers of swine should know whether swine which they have purchased have been single or double treated. The seller is required to furnish a written statement to the buyer when selling double-treated hogs, specifying the date on which the double treatment was administered.

The selling of unvaccinated swine from trucks or other vehicles is illegal, and prospective owners are urged to avoid such purchases.

Many owners of swine do not understand the meaning of the terms single treated and double treated, believing that when they have purchased vaccinated swine such swine will not contract hog cholera.

Single treated means swine have been given anti-hog cholera serum, and if the proper amount of serum is given it will protect the animal against hog cholera for a period not exceeding thirty days. After that time the animal is susceptible to hog cholera.

Swine given the double treatment receive serum and virus, and if the vaccination is properly conducted such swine are permanently immunized against hog cholera.

The fact should be born in mind that swine which have been recently immunized against hog cholera by the sero-simultaneous or double-treatment method undergo a reaction to the treatment within a thirty-day period, and during this time they should be carefully handled and not be unnecessarily exposed to a change in diet, shipping, or other factors which may tend to lessen the natural resistance of the animal. Neither should swine which have been treated with the double treatment be placed in association with swine which have not been immunized for a period of at least thirty days.

FARM FACT

Farmers' cash income from marketings in April totaled $463,000,000, it was estimated today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This total is five per cent smaller than the $487,000,000 estimated for March, and slightly less than the $488,000,000 estimate for April, 1938.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture

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JUN 29 1939

JAPANESE BEETLE HERE AGAIN

The Japanese beetle is expected to appear in Pennsylvania this summer in numbers fully as large as in recent years. Whether the rather low temperatures this spring will delay its appearance beyond mid-June, the usual date, remains to be seen.

Although a normal expansion of the outer rim of the heavily infested area extending through western Chester, Montgomery, and northern Bucks counties may be expected, and although more beetles will probably be found in such outlying areas as Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, and Allentown, it is possible that in the older (Philadelphia) area the signs of diminished beetle population which have been in evidence for the past few years may be extended even farther. There is occurring in the Philadelphia area a repetition of the age-old tendency for natural enemies (parasites) to appear, attack a newly introduced pest, and eventually create a so-called natural balance between species. Although such a balance exists in the native habitat of the Japanese beetle, where at present it is not found in destructive numbers, so far in this country no native parasite has shown pronounced tendency to attack the beetle, though certain soil organisms are apparently becoming factors in beetle control. To provide such a natural balance, the United States Department of Agriculture has imported parasites from Japan, several species of which have been established in eastern Pennsylvania; in addition, collections from established colonies have been planted in other parts of the State where the population of beetles is sufficient to support the parasites.

The establishment of parasites is only a part of the program of control undertaken by the Federal Government with the active cooperation of all states directly affected by the Japanese beetle. Spray treatment for most plants affected, treatment of the soil to prevent grub damage, and fumigation of products in transit to destroy adult beetles are among other results of the program.

To prevent long-distance spread, there has been established and vigorously maintained a program of Federal and State quarantine which restricts the movement of most commodities likely to carry beetles in either the adult or grub stage. At the present time all of Pennsylvania except Erie, Crawford, Venango, Forest, most of Mercer and Warren, and six townships in northwestern Clarion County, is included in the quarantine.

Detailed information concerning the quarantine, inspection, and certification may be secured by contacting the Japanese beetle headquarters at the following addresses:

Room 438-K, New Post Office Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Phone —Grant 0-800.

Army Depot, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. Phone — Harrisburg 2-9366.

6905 Torresdale Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Phone—Mayfair 1221.

FARM FACTS

More dairy-herd improvement associations are operating and testing more cows than ever before. One hundred and twenty-two new associations were organized in 1938, reports Dr. J. F. Kendrick, in charge of herd improvement work for the Bureau of Dairy Industry.

Thirty-three states gained in number of associations and thirty-seven states gained in the number of herds tested, Dr. Kendrick reports. Wisconsin, with 3,604 herds in 154 associations, leads in associations and herds tested. New York is second with 2,807 herds in 129 associations. Pennsylvania is third with 102 associations and 2,286 herds.

Soybeans are a highly nutritious feed for livestock. Fed to hogs in too great quantity they may produce the undesirable "soft" pork. For lambs, however, results at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., indicate that soybeans may be fed without any "softness" in the fat.

FARM PRICES DOWN 3 POINTS

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products on May 15 had declined three points, compared with a month previous.

The general level of farm product prices in the United States during mid-May was one point up from a month earlier. This is the first rise in the monthly index of prices received by farmers that has been recorded in 1939. Advances in the grain, cotton and cottonseed, and fruit price groups more than offset the seasonal decline in dairy product prices and downturns in other groups of commodities. At 90 per cent of prewar the index was two points below that of mid-May, 1938.

The following table gives the April 15 prices of important farm products, with April 15, 1939, and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	May 1910-'14	April 15 1939	May 15 1939
Wheat per bu.	$1.00	$.74	$.78
Corn per bu..	.72	.59	.61
Oats per bu..	.51	.36	.38
Barley per bu.	.69	.52	.52
Rye per bu..	.79	.59	.60
Buckwheat per bu.	.71	.53	.54
Potatoes per bu.	.76	.80	.90
Hay per ton.	17.15	8.60	8.50
Apples per bu.	1.02	1.05	1.10
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.94	7.40	7.10
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.60	7.30	7.50
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.74	9.40	9.10
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.14	4.00	3.80
Lambs per 100 lbs.	7.10	8.60	8.70
Milk cows per head	52.22	72.00	70.00
Horses per head	179.00	126.00	128.00
Mules per head	....	134.00	136.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.173	.173
Turkeys per lb.	....	.25	.25
Milk, wholesale, per 100 lbs.	1.48	1.65	1.50
Butter per lb.	.28	.26	.25
Butterfat per lb...	....	.24	.23
Eggs per doz.	.182	.182	.177
Wool per lb..	.22	.24	.24
Farm Price Index	Pre-war Base		
United States...	100	89	90
Grains	100	67	72
Fruits	100	82	85
Meat animals.	100	114	112
Dairy products	100	95	92
Chickens and eggs	100	87	85
Unclassified ..	100	86	83
Pennsylvania....	100	92	91
Grains	100	77	81
Fruits	100	130	137
Meat animals.	100	110	110
Dairy products	100	98	89
Chickens and eggs	100	83	81
Unclassified ..	100	80	86
Prices farmers pay:			
Pennsylvania .	100	120	120
United States.	100	120	120

FARM FACTS—Continued

DUTCH ELM QUARANTINE

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued a quarantine, effective June 15, for the purpose of preventing the further spread of the Dutch elm disease (Ceratostomella ulmi), which at present is known to exist in parts of Bucks and Northampton counties, Pennsylvania. The areas covered by the quarantine comprise the townships of Bridgeton, Wrightstown, Tinicum, Upper Makefield, Lower Makefield, Solebury, and the borough of Yardley in Bucks County, and the city of Easton, the township of Upper Mt. Bethel, and the boroughs of Portland and West Easton in Northampton County.

The regulations of the quarantine prohibit the movement from the regulated areas of any and all parts of elms of all species, whether forest, nursery, or otherwise grown, with the exception of elm lumber or products manufactured from or containing elm wood, which, if entirely free from bark, are exempt from restriction.

No restrictions are placed on the said movement of the above products wholly within the regulated areas.

Shipments originating outside the regulated areas are exempt from restrictions except that if moving through quarantined areas, they must be transmitted on through bill of lading. Such movement is permitted only during the period November 1 to March 31.

BRAIN DISEASE AFFECTS CHICKS

Infectious avian encephalomyelitis, a brain disease of young chickens, has again made its appearance in Pennsylvania flocks. This disease, which was formerly termed epidemic tremor, because of the symptoms exhibited by some affected birds, was first found during 1938 in chicks sent to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry laboratory for diagnosis. During the first five months of this year the disease has been diagnosed in ten chicks sent to the laboratory from four Pennsylvania flocks.

Reported first in 1932, in the New England States, where apparently the greatest prevalence now occurs, the incidence and geographical distribution of the disease evidently has increased during the last few years.

Infectious encephalomyelitis of chickens occurs usually in chicks between one and six weeks of age, and the causative agent appears to be a filterable virus. Affected chicks exhibit an incoordination of the muscles and frequently a tremor or trembling of the head and neck. The characteristic lesions of the disease are microscopic and are found scattered throughout the brain.

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JAPANESE BEETLE CONTROL

The first adults of the Japanese beetle made their appearance a few days ago in the Philadelphia district. From all indications, it seems evident that there will be a heavy emergence of this pest about the second week of July, and property owners will do well to be prepared to protect their valuable shade and ornamental plants as well as growing crops from this pest.

Shade trees are best protected by spraying soon after the first of July with a spray made by placing in 100 gallons of water six pounds of arsenate of lead and one of the following: four pounds of wheat flour, one and a half pints of light pressed fish oil, or one and a half pints of linseed oil. This spray is to be applied with a high-pressure sprayer now commonly used in shade tree spraying.

For the protection of small plants and plants where a poison is objectionable, use either one of the following mixtures as a spray, making the application with a good hand sprayer: one-half pound of aluminum sulphate dissolved in ten gallons of water; to this add two pounds of hydrated lime and spray. Keep this mixture well stirred during the spraying. Or use one-half pound of aluminum sulphate in ten gallons of water and one-third pound of finely powdered derris on cube root analizing four per cent rotenone and from twelve to fourteen per cent of other ether extractives. (If a less amount of these active ingredients be shown, use proportionally more in pounds.) Keep well stirred during the time of spraying. Repeat every seven to ten days. The lime spray should be repeated frequently enough to keep the foliage well covered at all times, since this mixture serves only as a repellant.

At present there is no satisfactory spray known for the protection of opening blossoms. It is well to keep rose buds pinched off during the height of the beetle season and keep the plants thrifty for a crop of blossoms after the beetles are gone (some time about the middle of August).

It is about time to think of the protection of the lawn from the grubs. Where arsenate of lead has been used on the lawn in the past few years, no additional protection need be given. For untreated and new lawns where damage is evident from Japanese beetle grub feeding, home owners should make plans to use arsenate of lead. This poison should be applied at the rate of ten pounds to 1,000 square feet, or 500 pounds to an acre. For small areas mix the arsenate of lead with twenty-five times its volume of dry or slightly moist sand or sifted soil. Then broadcast over the surface of the lawn. Measure a plot or two of exactly 100 square feet and practice spreading the exact amount of the arsenate of lead mixture over this area. After a few trials, it will be easy to broadcast the right amount on a given area. After the poison has been broadcast, it is well to wash it from the grass with the garden hose. The treating of large areas calls for some special equipment.

The use of Japanese beetle traps is advised in a community effort at cleanup. One person using traps in a community where beetles are numerous probably does his neighbors a kindness by attracting the beetles to his premises, and may actually increase his own population.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is ready to give detailed information about the control and distribution of this pest. The Department has no traps or parasites for distribution.

RABIES ON INCREASE

Statistics on file in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, show that the prevalence of rabies in the Commonwealth has increased. During the first four months of 1938 a total of 169 dogs' heads were examined for rabies, 107 of which were positive, 62 negative; for the same four months in 1939, 347 dogs' heads were examined for rabies diagnosis, 211 of which were positive, 139 negative. This does not include 21 clinical cases reported by practitioners throughout the State.

From the above figures, one can see that it behooves dog owners to comply with the provisions of the Pennsylvania dog law and police officers to enforce it in abating the rabies menace.

The chief disseminator of this disease is the stray and ownerless dog and those owners who allow their dogs to run at large. During the summer months dogs have a greater tendency to roam; thus more contacts between animals are established. The chance of exposure to the disease is increased and the danger to life and property increasingly greater.

This timely message is written in the hope that it will recall to dog owners the necessity of keeping their dogs under control at all times and to duly constituted police officers throughout the Commonwealth and other agencies to comply with the provisions of the dog law in eliminating stray dogs from the districts under their control, since it is much easier to prevent the disease than to eradicate it after its appearance.

EGG MEAL MENU CONTEST

The Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee, in conjunction with the National World's Poultry Congress Committee, is sponsoring an Egg Meal Menu Contest over the entire nation. The contest is open to all housewives, teachers, experimentalists, students, and others, with the exception of officers and employes and their families, of the national or State Congress organizations. In order to be accepted in the contest, all egg meal menus must be postmarked before midnight, June 30, 1939.

To stimulate interest of Pennsylvanians in the contest, the Egg Promotional Committee of Pennsylvania will give to the person who submits a menu that classifies among the first twenty at Cleveland a free trip to the Congress to participate in the actual preparation of the menu. In the event that no Pennsylvanian should classify among the first twenty, the Promotional Committee will offer $50 as a cash prize for the best Egg Meal Menu submitted by a resident.

Additional information concerning the contest may be procured from the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

CANNING SEASON OPENS

Peas, the first canning crop of the 1939 season, are now being processed in Pennsylvania. Reports received by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture from growers and canners indicate that yields will not be as heavy as last year, due to exceptionally dry weather during the growing season. Some fields are being plowed under before the crop has been harvested. Cherries, the next Pennsylvania canning crop to mature, will be harvested during July. State-licensed inspectors are judging the quality of these canning crops, thus enabling the growers of better than average quality to receive premium returns for their products.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Ten High Pens to June 1, 1939*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	1	2563.15	2483
J. J. Warren	Massachusetts	2	2451.60	2312
Bryan J. Snell	Pennsylvania	3	2446.00	2266
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	California	4	2360.40	2354
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	5	2335.15	2262
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	6	2316.00	2305
Silver Brook Farm	Ohio	7	2311.05	2138
Thomas H. Mettler	New Jersey	8	2282.90	2185
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	9	2282.30	2334
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	10	2252.75	2210

*The pens of J. J. Warren and Thomas H. Mettler are Rhode Island Reds; that of Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm is Barred Plymouth Rock; all others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO JUNE 1, 1936-1939

Year	Per cent Production	Average Points Per bird	Average Eggs Per bird	Average Egg weight Oz. Per Doz.
1939 Based on all 13 birds	58.50	146.59	142.15	24.7
1938 Based on all 13 birds	51.09	124.28	124.16	24.0
1937 Based on 10 highest birds	65.42	159.06	158.99	24.0
1936 Based on 10 highest birds	67.34	167.56	164.33	24.3

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1 8 1939

BANG DISEASE CONTROL

Proper herd management is essential to success in preventing herds from becoming infected with Bang disease. This disease, caused by a germ known as Brucella abortus, cannot occur unless the cause and susceptible animals are, in one or another way, brought into contact with each other. With proper herd management this should not occur.

Herds become infected usually through the improper addition of animals from other herds. They may become infected through contacts of animals in the herd with others whose health status has not been determined by exhibition at fairs, shows, sales stables, by pasturing with other cattle, and by taking to a neighbor's herd to be bred. Other possible sources of infection are contaminated materials, such as feed bags, contaminated vehicles, such as trucks used for hauling livestock, and other animals and visitors.

The repeated application of the blood test, followed by immediate removal of reactor animals, is only part of the program necessary to eliminate Bang disease in infected herds. Sanitation and disinfection are also necessary. Isolation facilities should be available for all animals showing suspicious symptoms. Use should be made of properly cleaned and disinfected maternity stalls, and litter from these stalls should be disinfected. In actively infected herds, breeding of all animals should be delayed for a time, and where facilities are available the herd should be separated into bred and unbred groups. It is unwise to make herd additions while an active outbreak of the disease is going through the herd, since healthy animals will become infected when placed in contact with ill animals. Pregnant animals in the process of addition to any herd, other than animals from Bang disease free certified herds, should be held in isolation until negative blood test results have been obtained after the animal has given birth to a normal calf. No herd should be considered free from Bang disease until all animals have given negative results to repeated blood tests covering a period of at least one year.

DEPT. URGES DOG CONTROL COOPERATION

The time of year is here when, according to past records, more damage is done by dogs to livestock and poultry than at any other time. Dog owners should realize the importance of keeping their dogs under control. Every dog is entitled to proper food and shelter, and unless this is given the friendliness that has always existed between dog and man ceases to exist. Carelessness on the part of owners has been the root of many troubles that otherwise could have been avoided. The Dog Law Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry will cooperate with all dog owners in the prevention of this condition. Therefore, we ask for your cooperation in the enforcement of the Dog Law.

FARM FACTS

State wheat acreage allotments for 1940, representing an apportionment of the national allotment of 62,000,000 acres, have been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Pennsylvania's allotment for 1940 is 849,933 acres as compared with 772,659 in 1939.

The 62,000,000-acre allotment, announced May 16th, was established in accordance with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. It compares with an allotment of 55,000,000 acres for 1939. The act requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a national acreage allotment, which, at average yields and together with the prospective carryover, will provide enough wheat to meet normal domestic consumption, export, and reserve requirements.

County and farm allotments will be made on the basis of the State figure.

More than a million workers were added to the total number of persons employed on farms during May of this year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported on June 15th. This increase, of nearly nine per cent, was slightly more than usual. It raised the farm employment total to 12,372,000 persons on June 1st, compared with 12,305,000 people estimated to have been working on farms a year earlier.

Sizeable gains in the number of hired hands on farm payrolls largely accounted for the boost in employment totals as of the first of this month. The number of hired workers on farms increased thirteen per cent during May, as compared with a usual seasonal upturn of about ten per cent.

Potatoes prepared for soldiers in the Boer War were fed to British soldiers in the World War. The potatoes had been dehydrated but swelled to their original size after soaking in water.

Farmers realized a gross farm income of $9,220,000,000 in 1938 compared with $10,350,000,000 in 1937, according to a revised series of farm income estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The total was $9,672,000,000 in 1936. The low for the 1925-1938 period for which the revised series is now available was $5,562,000,000 in 1932.

The gross income estimates include cash income from sales of farm products during the calendar year, the value of farm products retained for consumption in the farm home at average prices received by producers, and Government payments to farmers.

DEPT. ACTIVE IN POULTRY CONGRESS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has been in close cooperation with the Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee. The Exhibit Committee, composed of representatives of the Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania Poultry Association, Producers Cooperative Organizations and Allied Industries, has completed its final inspection of the exhibit that will represent the Commonwealth at the Exposition to be held in Cleveland from July 28th to August 7th, inclusive.

All members of the industry are actively engaged in developing attendance interests, a portion of which will be promoted as a result of a planned tour. It is reported that those not planning to join the tour will make the special trip to Cleveland as a portion of their annual vacation.

The Congress is the first to be held in the United States, and it has definitely coordinated all interests of the industry such as has never been the case previously. Officers of the Poultry Associations, as well as members of the poultry division of the Department of Agriculture, may be called upon to furnish more detailed information relative to the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition.

A dairyman in northeastern Pennsylvania was recently convicted in the Criminal Courts of Luzerne County, charged with adding water to milk. Two charges were brought by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the State Department of Agriculture, and convictions were obtained in both instances.

On Friday, June 9, 1939, the Board of Consulting Chemists of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the State Department of Agriculture held their quarterly meeting and discussed new standards for and definitions of food products. A number of food manufacturers, about to manufacture new products, appeared before the Board to present their cases.

Numerous prosecutions were recently instituted by the agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the State Department of Agriculture against violators of the Ice Cream Law. Forty-two cases were listed for hearings June 12th in magistrates' offices in Philadelphia alone. Violations consisted of the following: Low in butterfat; low in acidity; storing products of one manufacturer in cabinets of another; storing ice cream products in cabinets where other food products, likely to contaminate ice cream, were stored. The Department of Agriculture issued a warning to manufacturers of "bootleg ice cream" that those failing to comply with the Ice Cream Law of Pennsylvania will be dealt with according to the penalties set forth in the law.

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PENNA. WEED PESTS AGAIN PREVALENT

Canada Thistle and Chicory are among the very worst weeds of Pennsylvania. Indeed they might well head the list of weed pests. Both of these plants are in bloom now, and if they are not cut, they will soon be maturing and scattering their seeds.

So bad are these plants that a law has been passed which provides penalties for not cutting them before they go to seed. Those who are interested in this law may secure a copy by writing the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Chicory is an introduced perennial which begins to bloom in July and continues blooming and maturing of seed through the summer. It is propagated only by seed, by which means it is likely to spread rapidly.

If not too abundant, the plant may be hand-pulled when the ground is wet and soft. If there are too many plants to hand-pull, use a spud or some other implement, cutting each plant an inch or two below the surface of the ground before the seeds ripen. A little salt or chlorate applied to each cut-off root will assist in killing it. If too abundant for either of the above methods, then use "rotation of crop" method. Plow the ground in the fall. After preparing a good seed bed in the spring, plant to corn, using the check-row system if possible. Thoroughly cultivate during the entire summer, being careful not to allow any plants to mature seed in the field or along the fences. If the work has been thoroughly done, one season should eradicate the weed. If necessary, repeat the process another season. Two seasons should certainly accomplish the result.

Canada Thistle is an introduced perennial which is propagated by both seeds and creeping roots. It blooms from June to August and produces seeds from July to September. Canada Thistle grows under various soil conditions, but thrives best on rich, loamy, moist soil. It is found from Newfoundland to British Columbia and southward over the northern half of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There is little danger of its extending farther south than to a line extending from southern Virginia westward to the Pacific Ocean, since the climatic conditions of the south are not favorable to its growth.

In order to eradicate the plant, one must starve the long, creeping roots. This can be done by removal of the top growth. All the food in these roots has been made in the leaves; therefore stop leaf growth and starve the roots. Clean cultivation is one of the best methods of control. Plow the soil about the time the thistle is in bloom. Cultivate the soil during the remainder of the season with a sweep or knife type of cultivator. Begin cultivation again early in the spring and prepare a good seed bed. Plant the field in corn, using the check-row system, if practicable. Cultivate the corn well during the summer to prevent the development of young thistle plants. Use the hoe to keep down the plants not destroyed by the cultivator. As soon as the corn is cut, begin cultivation again. Prepare a good seed bed and sow it to rye. Plow the rye under the following spring and plant again to corn. Two years of such careful treatment should eradicate the plant. If necessary, however, repeat the treatment for another year. Vigilance, proper implements, and strict adherence to a carefully planned method of attack is the price that one must pay for the eradication of any troublesome weed.

In small patches or areas the plant may be killed by persistent and frequent cutting close to the ground for at least two seasons, so that leaves may not develop. The same result may be accomplished by the use of hot brine, caustic soda, or kerosene. The chlorates have proved very effective in the eradication of this pest.

Further discussion on Chicory, Canada Thistle, and other noxious weeds is given in General Bulletin No. 558, published by the Department of Agriculture. It is free and may be secured by writing the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

PENNA. APPLE GROWERS TO ADVERTISE

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announced today that Pennsylvania apple growers as a State-wide group are making plans to advertise apples to the consuming public. At a meeting held recently at Hershey, apple growers from all fruit districts of the State made plans to meet the expenses involved in an advertising program through voluntary contributions of one cent a bushel. It was brought out at the meeting that apples are the only major fruit crop which will not show an advancing production in the near future. It was also shown that apples are excellent advertising material, since they are one of the most health-promoting of all foods to the extent that doctors, dietitians, and health experts the world over state that they are worthy of a much greater place in the diet than is customary.

By their voluntary entrance into this advertising, the fruit growers of Pennsylvania will cooperate with the growers in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland in advertising apples in general and Appalachian apples in particular.

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE REPORT

The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued the following report of the foods held in the seventy-five licensed cold-storage warehouses in Pennsylvania, March 31, 1939, the end of the first quarter of this year:

Eggs in shell.....	1,152,128	dozens
Eggs out of shell...	4,547,970	pounds
Butter	492,584	"
Poultry	4,238,570	"
Fish	2,940,848	"
Game	1,197	"
Beef	1,377,038	"
Veal	54,472	"
Mutton	269,141	"
Pork	4,579,768	"

The number of warehouses holding licenses under the Pennsylvania Cold Storage Act of June 26, 1919, as amended—75.

Number of warehouses reporting March 31, 1939—75.

Number of warehouses reporting on:

Eggs in shell.....	27
Eggs out of shell.....	29
Butter	18
Poultry	31
Fish	18
Game	6
Beef	30
Veal	12
Mutton	17
Pork	32
Nothing to report.....	17

ABATTOIR INSPECTION

The Meat Hygiene Division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports that to date thirty abattoirs are operating under official State supervision. Two other applications for official supervision are pending at this time. Official State supervision or inspection is entirely voluntary on the part of the owner of the abattoir, and the Department is well pleased with the number and type of abattoirs applying for this service.

Abattoir inspection protects the consumer. Because he is better informed than ever before concerning the methods and strict sanitation required in preparing meat and meat food products, he is naturally conscious of food purity. Many municipalities in Pennsylvania have passed ordinances requiring that all meat food products be produced under official Federal, State or municipal inspection in order to be sold within their limits.

As of June 16, 1939, the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry has issued 3,207 bakery licenses as compared with 3,119 for the same period in 1938; 1,341 ice cream licenses as compared with 1,308 for the same period in 1938, and 3,748 oleomargarine licenses as compared with 4,056 during the same period of 1938.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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GRAIN CERTIFICATION

The first grain certified for seed purposes in Pennsylvania was inspected in 1936, when 696 acres were entered. Acreages involved have steadily increased each year since this service was made available to Pennsylvania grain growers. In 1937, 1078 acres were inspected, last year 1397.5 acres were inspected, and this year the Bureau of Plant Industry of the State Department of Agriculture already has received applications for approximately 3400 acres.

Winter barley and wheat fields have already been inspected, although before certificates of certification are issued to the grower all grain passing the field inspection requirements must show a purity analysis of 99.0 percent or more, germinate 90.0 percent or over, and weigh not less than the legal weight per bushel which is 60 pounds for wheat, 48 for barley, and 32 for oats.

Out of 314 acres of winter barley inspected this year, 241 acres passed the field inspection requirements. This is almost 100 acres more than was certified in 1938.

Barley and wheat fields inspected this year show excellent prospects for a fine crop of seed. Several barley crops that have been thrashed yielded 30 bushels per acre. Unless an extended period of moist weather sets in during harvest time the seed should thrash out clean and bright. Most of the barley inspected is Tennessee Winter with a few fields of Beardless and Marbarbless, the latter a smooth-bearded variety. The wheat fields are mostly of Leaps Prolific, Nittany, which is also known as Pennsylvania 44, and Forward. The three varieties represented over 77 percent of the total wheat acreage grown in Pennsylvania in 1938.

When the Bureau of Plant Industry started this work in 1936 it was difficult to find fields that did not show considerable varietal mixture. Several growers started roguing their fields and today have seed that is almost 100 percent pure as to variety.

Growers whose fields are under inspection are also treating their own seed for smut. Very few rejections were made this year because of this disease. In fact diseases of any kind have been almost negligible except leaf rust which is very common but of no serious consequences.

Grain fields from the following counties have been entered for seed certification: Beaver, Berks, Bucks, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Centre, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Perry, Huntingdon, Lawrence, Lycoming, Potter, Warren, Montgomery, and York. Lists of seed growers will be issued as soon as the purity analyses and germination tests have been completed. This list may be secured by writing to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

As of June 30, 1939, the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture had issued 3209 Bakery Licenses as compared with 3134 for the same period in 1938; 1360 Ice Cream Licenses as compared with 1347 for the same period in 1938; and 3751 Oleomargarine Licenses as compared with 4071 for the same period in 1938.

HORSE DISEASE CAUSED BY PARASITE

Equine Encephalomyelitis, an infectious disease of horses, which has caused extensive losses in the horse population of many western, midwestern, and some eastern states, was not until recently recognized in Pennsylvania. Numbers of suspects examined by the Bureau of Animal Industry Laboratory revealed only nonspecific diseases or brain tumors which produced symptoms resembling those of the specific type. However, in a recent case received at the laboratory, examination revealed extensive hemorrhages in the brain and, lying free in the cranial cavity, a worm-like parasite or Strongyle.

This parasite belongs to a group commonly infesting the intestinal canal of horses. The young forms or larvae pass into the general circulation and frequently produce aneurism or dilation of vessels supplying the intestine. In the case received at the laboratory it is presumed that the parasite developed in such a place and later escaped into the general circulation before being arrested in a blood vessel of the brain. Rupture of the vessel and fatal hemorrhage was the evident result.

FARM FACTS

Two simple body measurements of beef catttle—plus a record of feed consumed by the animal in reaching a certain weight—give the stockman a good picture of the qualities transmitted by the most important member of the herd—the sire. The two measurements are height at withers and weight or heart girth.

The measurements give the index to carcas quality and the feed record tells how efficiently the animal puts on weight. Together they make a record-of-performance test by which beef herd sires may be "proved." The herd owner knows whether or not the offspring of a "proved" sire are likely to make efficient gains and yield carcasses of good quality.

The two-measurements method, which makes it possible for the farmer to do his own grading on the farm, was devised by Bradford Knapp, Jr., animal husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service reports that a continued high rate of laying in most areas of the United States is holding egg production above the ten year average, although flocks are smaller than usual. The heavy production tending to reduce egg prices and the May advance in feed prices has made the relationship of poultry and eggs to feed prices less favorable. Despite earlier indications of increased farm holdings of young chickens and the very heavy early purchase of hatchery chicks this year the gain in number of layers for next season will probably be less than expected earlier, and will depend to a considerable extent on the outcome of this year's crops and the trend in egg prices.

The rate of egg production in farm flocks kept by Pennsylvania crop correspondents on June 1 this year averaged 55.1 eggs per 100 hens or or about 1.5 percent greater than the same date a year ago. The Pennsylvania rate of egg production is well above the average rates for the United States as a whole and the entire North Atlantic States. Egg production for the country at large on June 1 was about 4 percent larger than the production a year ago and slightly above the past 10-year average as indicated by the average production per farm flock.

The average of prices received by Keystone farmers for eggs increased from 17.7 cents per dozen on May 15 to 18.1 cents on June 15. Cold storage holdings of shell eggs increased 2½ million cases during May, bringing the June 1 holdings of all eggs to 9,257,000 cases, and while this figure is above the same date last year it is about 3 percent under the 10-year average. The purchase of eggs by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution which began on May 23 is expected to have a supporting influence on egg prices.

FARM PRICES UP ONE POINT

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products on June 15 had increased one point compared with a month previous.

The United States index of prices received for farm products averaged 89 per cent of the pre-war level at local markets on June 15, or 1 point lower than a month earlier. A 5-point drop in the group-average price of meat animals was primarily responsible for the downturn in the general index. Prices of chickens and eggs also were lower, but prices of most of the other groups showed slight increases. All classes of meat animals shared in the decline, but hog and lamb prices dropped the most. Corn prices contributed most to the gain in the grain index.

The following table gives the June 15 prices of important farm products, with May 15, 1939, and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	June 1910-'14	May 15, 1939	June 15, 1939
Wheat per bu.	$.99	$.78	$.80
Corn per bu.	.74	.61	.62
Oats per bu.	.51	.38	.39
Barley per bu.	.69	.52	.52
Rye per bu.	.80	.60	.60
Buckwheat per bu.	.78	.54	.54
Potatoes per bu.	.79	.90	.90
Hay per ton	16.86	8.50	8.80
Apples per bu.	...	1.10	1.15
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.84	7.10	6.80
Beef Cattle per 100 lbs.	6.66	7.50	7.40
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.84	9.10	9.10
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.90	8.80	8.65
Lambs per 100 lbs.	7.08	8.70	8.50
Milk cows per head	53.00	70.00	70.00
Horses per head	177.20	128.00	127.00
Mules per head	...	136.00	131.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.178	.170
Turkeys per lb.	...	.25	.24
Milk, wholesale, per 100 lbs.	1.39	1.55	1.55
Butter per lb.	.26	.25	.25
Butterfat per lb.	...	.23	.23
Eggs per doz.	.200	.177	.181
Wool per lb.	.22	.24	.25
Farm Price Index	**Pre-War Base**	**May 15, 1939**	**June 15, 1939**
United States	100	90	89
Grains	100	72	73
Fruits	100	85	93
Meat animals	100	112	107
Dairy products	100	92	94
Chickens and eggs	100	85	83
Unclassified	100	88	81
Commodity	**Pre-War Base**	**May 15, 1939**	**June 15, 1939**
Pennsylvania	100	91	92
Grains	100	81	82
Fruits	100	187	143
Meat animals	100	110	108
Dairy products	100	92	92
Chickens and eggs	100	81	82
Unclassified	100	86	87
Prices farmers pay:			
Pennsylvania	100	120	121
United States	100	120	121

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erence may account for the unual demand for the early Pennsylnia fruit which is of excellent qual- and fairly abundant this season.

ticipate in the public preparation and demonstration of the menu which she prepared.

refusal or failure to register that every person importing his products into this State for the purpose of reselling them is required to effect registration.

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POISON PLANTS ENDANGER LIVESTOCK

The loss of livestock from the eating of poisonous plants is always greater in dry, hot weather, which causes scanty pastures, than when there is plenty of rainfall and the pastures are in good growing condition. Within the past few weeks a number of reports have come to the Department of Agriculture concerning plant poisoning of hogs and cattle.

One of the very worst of these poisonous plants is water hemlock (Cicuta maculata). This is not a tree or shrub as the name "hemlock" might imply. It is a herbaceous plant belonging to the same family of plants as the Queen Ann's lace or wild carrot, which is known by nearly everyone.

About a year ago a farmer in Columbia County lost in a few weeks three head of horses worth at least $500, all because a small enclosure where he allowed the horses to graze for a little while in the evening when he stopped work was polluted with water hemlock. Indeed there was sufficient water hemlock on about a quarter of an acre to kill more than a hundred horses. Such reports come to the Department of Agriculture when it is too late, when the animals are usually dead.

All farmers should try to know at sight a few of the most poisonous plants, and thus try to prevent poisoning. Very often when the symptoms of poisoning are noticed it is too late to save the animal.

Among the worst poisonous plants of the state are water hemlock (Cicuta maculata), poison hemlock (Conium maculatum), wild black cherry (Prunus serotina), bracken fern (Pteridium latiusculum), mountain laurel (Kalmia latifolia), and white snakeroot (Eupatorium urticaefolium).

All of these plants with many others are discussed in a bulletin entitled "Poisonous Plants of Pennsylvania." This bulletin, which is free, can be obtained by writing the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

FALL WEB WORM APPEARS

The fall web worm is making its appearance in small webs on shade and forest trees in the northern part of the state. This insect is a native species and is largely held in check by native parasites and predators. The leaves of the infested tree are webbed together to form nests which are unsightly. The web may in small, generally infested trees involve the entire top. Arsenate of lead, four pounds in 100 gallons of water, is the best spray to apply for the control of this pest.

MENU CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Winners of the Egg Meal Menu Contest, sponsored by the Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee, have been announced by Frank H. Ellis, III, chairman of the contest. First place was awarded to Mrs. Jane Thompson, Springville; second place was awarded Alice C. Keller, 516 Woodland Avenue, Grove City; the remaining winners, named in order of rank, are Mrs. Robert B. Bell, Northdale Farm, East Main Street, Lansdowne; Mrs. Mark L. Robb, 708 Mifflin Avenue, Wilkinsburg; Mrs. G. L. Hollick, 826 Bodges Street, West Philadelphia.

The menus prepared by these winners will be entered in the national Egg Meal Menu Contest. Judges will select the twenty best menus and will request the winners to appear at Cleveland at the time of the World's Poultry Congress and Exposition to assist in the preparation and public demonstration of their Egg Meal Menus.

The Egg Promotional Committee of Pennsylvania will give to the person who submits a menu that ranks among the first twenty at Cleveland a free trip to the Congress. In the event that no Pennsylvanian should classify among the first twenty, the Congress Committee will offer $50.00 as a cash prize for the best Egg Meal Menu.

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania Certified seed potatoes are showing up well in a test now being conducted in New Jersey. A lot of one hundred pounds of Pennsylvania Certified Nittany Cobblers planted in this test showed the next to the lowest disease reading of all the seventeen various varieties and strains that included seed from Canada and Maine to Virginia. The disease readings were made by a group of plant pathologists and seed potato certification inspectors representing the eastern states and Canada.

The World Poultry Congress in Cleveland July 28 to August 7 combines a spectacular popular exposition and specialized world's fair with an unspectacular international scientific assembly. More than 200 scientists from more than a score of countries expect to attend the poultry science meeting that provides the occasion and the nucleus for the exposition. Many of the scientific delegations have provided popular displays. Twenty-seven scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture poultry research staff are on the program.

In eastern Pennsylvania during the last month, one seizure of agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the State Department of Agriculture resulted in the destruction of 3200 pounds of contaminated foods consisting of canned and bottled foods, cereals, meats, fruits, candy, and pastries.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

10 HIGH PENS TO JULY 1, 1939*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	1	2875.55	2782
Bryan J. Snell	Pennsylvania	2	2770.65	2564
J. J. Warren	Massachusetts	3	2678.50	2522
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	4	2649.30	2557
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	California	5	2645.50	2637
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	6	2639.00	2621
Silver Brook Farm	Ohio	7	2587.50	2396
Thomas H. Mettler	New Jersey	8	2576.90	2467
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	9	2539.55	2591
Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	10	2527.75	2471

* The pens of J. J. Warren and Thomas H. Mettler are Rhode Island Reds; that of Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm is Barred Plymouth Rock; all others are Single comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO JULY 1, 1936-1939

Year	Per Cent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Wt. Oz. Per Doz.
1939 Based on all 13 birds	58.36	164.54	159.31	24.7
1938 Based on all 13 birds	50.53	139.20	138.23	24.1
1937 Based on 10 highest birds	65.01	178.12	177.47	24.1
1936 Based on 10 highest birds	69.65	195.64	190.08	24.5

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NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY JUL 20 1939 DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

RABIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Cases of rabies in dogs, other animals, and humans have occurred in Pennsylvania during the last forty or more years. The disease is usually confined to certain sections, cases occurring each year in only approximately one-third of the counties although it has shifted during the different years from one section of the state to another.

The disease is spread through the bite of infected dogs and occasionally through cats and other biting animals. An animal must have the disease in order to spread it to other animals or to humans. Presence of the disease can be determined quite accurately by confining the dog. Dogs infected with rabies usually die within five or six days after the appearance of symptoms. In the case of death within a ten day period the brain should be examined at the Bureau of Animal Industry Laboratory, of Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The common belief that rabies occurs only during hot weather, especially during the so-called "dog days," is not borne out by facts concerning the disease. Rabies occurs during every month of the year, during both the winter and summer seasons. There appears to be no condition of weather or climate unsuitable for its occurrence. Monthly records of cases diagnosed in the different seasons usually show more cases during the winter than during the summer season.

Records indicate that the number of cases of rabies diagnosed from year to year has fluctuated considerably. A study of the figures for the past twenty years shows that the greatest number of cases was diagnosed in the years 1936 and 1938: 506 are recorded for 1938 and 404 for 1936. The low for the twenty-year period occurred in 1918, when only 43 cases were recorded.

The disease is confined to a relatively small portion of the state. A large proportion of the cases during the years 1936 and 1938 occurred in Philadelphia and adjoining counties. That is, during the year 1936, approximately 49% of the cases in dogs and cats occurred in Philadelphia County or 0.3% of the area of the state. In 1938 there were 228 cases in dogs and cats in Philadelphia County; 82% of all the cases on record for the year occurred in twelve contiguous counties.

Since properly enforced quarantine measures are usually followed by a rapid reduction in the number of cases of the disease, in districts where rabies exists, cooperation in the enforcement of rules and regulations of quarantine is the duty of every person. By their cooperation persons may save themselves from exposure to this most dread disease. Full cooperation from the public undoubtedly lightens the task

NATURAL ENEMIES ATTACK BEETLE

Certain insectiverous birds seem to be including the Japanese beetle in their diet. One observer is well convinced that the robin is now turning its attention to the beetle grubs in the lawn and that many grubs are yanked out and become choice baby food for the early broods of this bird.

Many observers report on the grubbing habits of the starling and the flicker. The starling keeps at its feeding all through the season whenever the ground is not frozen or too dry for its digging. The flicker keeps up his good work practically all the time he is with us. Probably crows and other of our native birds feed on the grubs of this and other closely related species.

The activity of the English sparrow in catching and destroying the beetle form of this insect has many times been reported. The beetle is usually taken on the wing and is at once broken to bits by the bird, who strikes it against some solid object, such as the surface of a roof or stone sidewalk. Starlings also take the beetle stage as food.

Domestic fowls all seem fond of the beetle. Ducks are reported as very active in capturing and consuming this pest. Chickens and turkeys probably take as many as they can reach.

Of the other animals which feed on the various stages of the beetle the skunk undoubtedly would occupy first place. Snakes, lizards, and ground turtles probably are turning their attention to this choice, new, delectable food.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture would welcome the results of any observations of interested persons who might care to report upon the inclusion of the Japanese beetle in any of its stages in the diet of birds or other animals. Undoubtedly many persons have noticed the feeding activities of a much greater number than have been mentioned.

Rabies In Penna. (Con't)

of the sanitary police official. In addition, the problem of rabies control could be attacked more efficiently if the dog lover would realize that the enforcement of laws in the prevention and control of the disease will protect his dog, his own health, and the health of his children. Cooperation in the enforcement of a quarantine because of rabies or any other disease is the duty of everyone, since diseases which endanger human health concern all of us.

FARM FACTS

Efficient use of by-products is one of the outstanding characteristics of the live stock and meat industry. Livestock producers make extensive use of by-product materials produced on the farm. They have learned to make the best use of straw—the by-product of small grain. They have also learned the importance of the proper handling of manure in improving the productivity of their farms. Innumerable other by-products of actual live stock operations are utilized and their utilization often spells the difference between satisfactory and unsatisfactory results.

An improved demand for fresh meat and continued low prices for bacon and lard featured the live stock and meat trade during June, according to a review issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Although the wholesale prices of most cuts of fresh pork, beef, veal, and lamb increased steadily after the low levels reached around the middle of the month, at the end of the month they were only slightly higher than those prevailing at the beginning, the Institute said.

Receipts from the sale of principal farm products were 12 percent larger this May than last in the West North Central States and 2 percent larger in the Western States, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Decreases, for the other four regions, ranged from 6 percent in the North Atlantic to 11 percent in the East North Central States. Including Government payments, receipts were larger for all regions except the North Atlantic and East North Central.

TOMATO CANNING TO START SOON

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is advised that the canning of tomatoes from the largest acreage ever grown in the state will begin early in August. It is expected that the acreage harvested this year will greatly exceed the 16,100 acreage record of 1938, due principally to increased contracting of processors of tomato juice and tomato products.

The Department announces that most of the tomato deliveries will be graded by state-licensed inspectors. This self-supporting service enables growers of good quality fruit to receive premium payments, enables canners to process higher quality products, and insures consumers of more wholesome foods.

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COLTS POPULAR IN PENNA.

Figures released by the Stallion Enrollment Section, Division of Miscellaneous Disease, Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicate that the record number of 447 stallion licenses issued in 1938 will be surpassed this year. To July 15 this year 439 licenses have been issued.

Farmers throughout the Commonwealth show unusual interest in adding to their revenue and securing cheaper power by raising colts. There is genuine satisfaction and pride in owning a registered or well-bred team. Farmers who own good prolific mares know the worth of these animals; they realize that in them they secure the cheapest motive power; they also realize the monetary value of animals that are constantly reproducing.

Another startling fact recently revealed is that Pennsylvania will soon lead in light horse production. Many new riding academies are being established, and owners are securing saddle horses for recreational and show purposes. Horse shows throughout the State have all reported an increased attendance and larger entry lists than ever before.

In the standard bred field much interest is being shown. Many new devotees are engaged in the sport, and competition is much keener than ever. Many new track records show that the breed of horses is being constantly improved in both speed and stamina.

New breeding farms are being established in Pennsylvania, where the limestone soil produces good pasture, rich in calcium, an essential mineral in the formation of good strong bone. Horses equal to those produced in the Blue Grass Regions of Kentucky can be raised in Pennsylvania. The fact that stallions and mares from our outstanding breeding establishments have been sent to foreign countries attests to the excellence of our stock. The Pennsylvania Stallion Law enforced by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry is a valuable adjunct to the improvement of the various breeds produced for pleasure and profit by the horesmen of this State.

PENNA. APPLES FAVORED BY CANADIANS

According to the unprecedented shipments of Pennsylvania apples into Canada, the consumers in the Dominion must have developed a particular fondness for the fruit produced on the hillside orchards of the Commonwealth. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports that a record-breaking volume of early Pennsylvania apples has recently been dispatched to various points in Canada. The report further states that the production of fruit is large and on the increase in Canada, but that the season of maturity is considerably later than in Pennsylvania. This seasonal difference may account for the unusual demand for the early Pennsylvania fruit which is of excellent quality and fairly abundant this season.

BAG WORM CONTROL URGED

Owners of evergreens and several of the deciduous ornamentals should examine their trees carefully for the presence of a leaf-feeding insect, commonly known as the bag worm. This insect, common in several localities in the state, is defoliating many of its favorite hosts. Cedars, arborvitae, fruit trees, and several other trees are being consumed.

The bag worm gets its name from the peculiar habit of this insect larvae of forming a covering composed of tough silk and bits of the leaves of the plant upon which it is feeding. The bag is enlarged with the growth of the insect and when finished it is about an inch and a half long and as thick as a lead pencil. The caterpillars in the bag reach their full growth usually about the middle of August. At that time they become restless and may migrate for considerable distances, oftentimes crawling onto other trees, all the time carrying this bag along with them. The caterpillars transform in the bag, and the male moths emerge and have wings. Unlike the male moth, the female does not emerge from the bag; instead she transforms into a wingless, grub-like moth. After fertilization she lays her eggs in the bag and then, her duty performed, proceeds to dry up, leaving the space occupied by her body filled with eggs, sometimes with as many as 150 or even more.

Although in nature this insect is controlled by large numbers of natural enemies, they cannot be depended upon to save infested trees. To control the insect, spray the host trees with arsenate of lead, using two pounds of this poison to fifty gallons of water. This is equivalent to about three level tablespoonsful in one gallon of water. Unfortunately, since the worms have attained considerable size at this season of the year, more poison will be required to kill large caterpillars than the small ones. If one destroys the bags which are found hanging to the twigs of trees during the winter time, he will aid in protecting his trees from the bag worm.

FARM FACTS

The passing of the blacksmith shop in many farm communities has made it necessary for farmers themselves to do much of the repair and maintenance work on their machinery. Many of them have sought practical instruction from their county agent or other workers in the Federal and State extension service. Some communities have held machinery repair schools.

Mrs. Jane Thompson, of Springville, Susquehanna County, who placed first in the Egg Meal Menu contest sponsored by the Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee, received added distinction when her menu was selected as one of the first twenty entered in the national contest. With the nineteen other contestants, Mrs. Thompson will go to Cleveland to participate in the public preparation and demonstration of the menu which she prepared.

KNOW YOUR BEE DISEASES

As the brood diseases of bees require different treatment, it is necessary to know one brood disease from the other. American Foul Brood, our most virulent bee disease, must be controlled by destroying all the brood frames in a colony together with bees, honey, and brood. The hive bodies, tops and bottoms, can be saved by scrubbing with hot lye water and rinsing thoroughly. In the case of the European Foul Brood, if the disease is not too far advanced, it can be controlled by requeening, or if the colonies are weak from disease, several can be united and requeened. With Sac Brood, colonies may be slightly affected in the cool, damp weeks in springtime and disappear after fairer weather or a good honey flow. If Sac Brood is general throughout the apiary, requeening will be necessary. Queens of good Italian stock should be purchased.

If you do not know the above disease, you can send samples of brood comb or a "smear" from a diseased cell to the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture for examination. You will be advised as to whether or not disease is present and which disease it may be. Treatment will be recommended. Brood frames should be removed, the combs examined carefully, and if any punctured, discolored, or sunken cappings, dead or irregular brood is found, a sample four or five inches square should be removed and mailed as directed.

Mail samples of comb in a cardboard or wooden box; do not wrap with paper or other material. A "smear" from a diseased cell may be put on a piece of clean wax paper; it should be folded and mailed in an ordinary envelope. No charge is made for this service.

INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE LAW AMENDED

On May 25, 1939, Governor Arthur H. James signed an amendment to the Insecticide and Fungicide Law of the Commonwealth, effective immediately, the enforcement of which is charged to the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the State Department of Agriculture. Under the old law, every person manufacturing insecticides or fungicides in Pennsylvania and every person importing insecticides or fungicides into the Commonwealth for the purpose of reselling them was required to register them with the Secretary of Agriculture. This method of registration as it related to insecticides and fungicides manufactured outside the State worked a tremendous hardship upon Pennsylvania, for it precluded registration by out of the state manufacturers. If Pennsylvania retailers desired to handle the product of an out of the state manufacturer, it was necessary for every one of them who brought the product from outside the state into the Commonwealth to register with the Department of Agriculture.

The new law permits registration by manufacturers of insecticides and fungicides located outside the Commonwealth, and it is only upon his refusal or failure to register that every person importing his products into this State for the purpose of reselling them is required to effect registration.

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AUG 15 1939

POULTRY PROGRAM UNDERWAY

Over 225,000 birds have been signed up by breeders and hatcherymen to participate in the Poultry Standardization Plan. Field work has already begun, with the most concentrated portion of the season approaching. As a rule the schedule of selection is heaviest from August to December, although some of this work is accomplished during every month of the year.

Poultrymen interested in cooperating in the standardization work have until September 1 to submit their applications for approval. The amount of work that can be accomplished is entirely dependent on the season; therefore it is essential that applications be received early so that all available time may be allotted in an efficient manner.

The program has made remarkable advances within the past year. Improvement in the breeding quality of the flocks has been a measure of the true value of the work.

Rules and regulations covering all stages of the program are available upon request from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

ICE CREAM LAW PROVISIONS

It has come to the attention of the State Department of Agriculture that some ice cream manufacturers, operators of counter freezers, and retail merchants of ice cream are unfamiliar with some provisions of the Pennsylvania Ice Cream Law.

Products such as "Frosted Malteds," "Frozen Malteds," "Frostee Malteds," and similar products sold under the trade slogan "The drink which you eat with a spoon" are classified as ice cream and as such must conform to the standards for ice cream. Manufacturers thereof with the following exceptions are required to be licensed by the Department of Agriculture and register their products with the Department: hotels, dining rooms, boarding and eating houses where ice cream is produced and consumed only on the premises; a farmer making and selling ice cream from the products of his farm; and social, fraternal, charitable, educational, religious, and beneficial organizations.

It is unlawful to offer ice cream for sale from any container, compartment, or cabinet which contains any other article. It is also unlawful for any person to store the ice cream of one manufacturer in the equipment, cabinets, cans, or other containers belonging to another manufacturer.

Ice cream is required to contain not less than 1.8 pounds of total food solids per gallon and weigh not less than 4.75 pounds per gallon or if sold in smaller units shall contain a proportionate amount.

SWEET CLOVER DISEASE

Sweet clover disease, which occurs in cattle and sheep, is believed to be caused by feeding certain crops of moldy sweet clover, usually in the form of hay. The large juicy stems are not easy to cure, and the average crop usually has some damaged hay. The disease is thought to be an effect of a toxin produced by a mold.

In affected animals the blood fails to clot properly, and these animals bleed freely from small cuts and following the wounds of dehorning, castration, or other operations. At times no cause for the bleeding can be found, the blood appearing to seep through the vessel walls; at such times large swellings containing unclotted blood cover the body. At other times large amounts of blood enter the body cavities and the animal bleeds to death.

In order to confirm the diagnosis, the disease may be produced in rabbits by feeding them some of the damaged clover. An extract prepared from the hay and injected into healthy rabbits by way of the blood stream will cause them to die within a few minutes; examination of the bodies of the dead animals will show that the blood has seeped from the vessels into the tissues or body cavities.

If treatment is given soon enough, most affected animals can be cured by transfusions of blood from healthy animals of the same species. Experienced practicing veterinarians can perform this operation. As an added control measure, the owner should discontinue the use of the damaged hay.

Sweet clover disease has in some cases been confused with Anthrax, blackleg, and hemorrhagic septicemia, all of which have a specific germ cause.

PENNA. PEACHES READY

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announces that early varieties of Pennsylvania peaches are now being harvested and are finding ready sale on local markets because of the shortage this year of shipped-in, southern-grown supplies.

The Department announces that this year's peach crop will be one of excellent quality. Regardless of the dry weather, most of the peaches are showing good size, color, and particularly fine flavor. The main Pennsylvania crop will not be available until shortly after the middle of August, at which time Elberta, Hale, and other principal varieties will be harvested.

Peach growers and shippers have sent in requests to the Department for a large group of State-licensed inspectors to certify all shipments. This inspection of grade and quality insures protection to shippers, wholesale buyers, retailers, and consumers.

PRICES UP FOUR POINTS

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products on July 15 had increased four points, compared with the month previous. The United States index did not change.

The following table gives the July 15 prices of important farm products with June 15, 1939, and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	July Av. 1910-'14	June 15 1939	July 15 1939
Wheat per bu.	$ .95	$ .80	$ .66
Corn per bu.	.76	.62	.60
Oats per bu.	.51	.39	.38
Barley per bu.	.68	.52	.46
Rye per bu.	.78	.60	.56
Buckwheat per bu.	.73	.54	.57
Potatoes per bu.	.87	.90	1.00
Hay per ton	15.96	8.80	9.30
Apples per bu.	.79	1.15	1.00
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.82	6.80	7.10
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.54	7.40	7.70
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.00	9.10	9.30
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.90	3.65	3.80
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.84	8.50	8.60
Milk cows per head	51.68	70.00	72.00
Horses per head	174.80	127.00	130.00
Mules per head	....	131.00	134.00
Chickens per lb.	.142	.170	.180
Turkeys per lb.	..	.24	.25
Milk, wholesale, per 100 lbs.	1.45	1.55	1.65
Milk, retail, per qt.	.059	.108	.109
Butter per lb.	.26	.25	.26
Butterfat per lb.	..	.23	.24
Eggs per doz.	.208	.181	.221
Wool per lb.	.22	.25	.26

INDEX ALL FARM PRODUCTS

Commodity	Pre-war base	June 15 1939	July 15 1939
Pennsylvania	100	108	112
Grains	100	83	74
Fruits	100	143	124
Meat animals	100	112	116
Dairy products	100	119	122
Chickens and eggs	100	84	98
Unclassified	100	104	114
United States:	100	89	89
Grains	100	73	66
Fruits	100	93	80
Meat animals	100	107	107
Dairy products	100	94	96
Chickens and eggs	100	83	89
Unclassified	100	81	89
Prices farmers pay:	100	121	120

FARM FACTS

Stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses on July 1, 1939, are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board, United States Department of Agriculture, to be 38,291,000 bushels. This compares with 31,186,000 bushels in these positions a year earlier and the 10-year (1928-37) average stocks of 37,094,000 bushels.

In Pennsylvania July 1, 1939, stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses were estimated at 190,000 bushels as compared with 320,000 bushels in 1938 and 534,000 bushels for the 10 year (1928-37) average.

Ups and downs in dairy production are reflected in statistics assembled recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. From 1930 to 1933 there was a definite upward swing in butter manufacture. For the next three years the trend was as definitely downward. Droughts of 1934 and 1936 were an important factor. A year without much change followed, and then a sharp rise between the fall of 1937 and the spring of 1939.

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1939

LAW REQUIRES LABELING OF FOOD PRODUCTS

The State Department of Agriculture has compiled the following digest of the requirements of the Pure Food Laws of the Commonwealth as to the identification of the manufacturer of food products, the enforcement of which is charged by the Legislature to the Department.

A. FOOD PRODUCTS IN GENERAL

Every package or container of a food product shall bear the name and address of the manufacturer or packer of the contents thereof, preceded by the words "manufactured by" or "packed by," or followed by the word "manufacturer" or "packer."

An exception is made in the case of private label or brand food products. In lieu of the above, the package or container shall bear the name and address of the distributor or wholesale dealer, preceded by the words "distributed by" or "packed for," or followed by the words "distributor" or "wholesale dealer." In addition the package or container must bear the code mark, consisting of a combination of letters and numerals, of the actual manufacturer or packer. Records of such code marks must be kept for five years from the date of sale by the distributor or wholesale dealer. Invoices of sale have been construed to constitute sufficient records.

The above forms of labeling apply to all food products manufactured and/or sold in Pennsylvania, except where the Legislature has provided otherwise. This the Legislature has done in the case of ice cream products, bakery products and carbonated beverages, still drinks, cheese and vinegar.

B. ICE CREAM PRODUCTS

Every original container or package of ice cream, custard ice cream, French ice cream, French custard, frozen custard, sherbets, ices or fruit ices, shall bear the name and address of the actual manufacturer thereof, preceded by the words "manufactured by" or followed by the word "manufacturer."

C. BAKERY PRODUCTS

All wrappers of bakery products shall bear the name of the bakery manufacturing said bakery products.

In lieu thereof, in the case of private label or brand merchandise, the wrapper shall bear the name and address of the distributor or wholesale dealer, preceded by the words "distributed by" or followed by the word "distributor."

D. CARBONATED BEVERAGES AND STILL DRINKS

Every bottle filled with carbonated beverages or still drinks shall be distinctly marked, labeled, or capped so as to show the name and address of the manufacturer or bottler. Where the expression "bottled for" is used in connection with the name of a distributor, the name and address of the actual bottler shall be preceded by the word "By" or a similar expression to clearly denote the actual bottler.

Where carbonated beverages or still drinks are marketed in containers other than bottles, the labeling requirements of paragraph A are applicable.

E. CHEESE

Every box or case containing cheese shall contain the name and address of the manufacturer thereof, preceded by the words "manufactured by" or followed by the word "manufacturer."

F. VINEGAR

All packages containing vinegar shall be plainly and distinctly marked with the name and address of the manufacturer, preceded by the words "manufactured by" or followed by the word "manufacturer."

TREAT LAWNS FOR BEETLE GRUB

It will not be long until the Japanese beetle will have gone for this year. To be sure there will be a few about the garden until nearly frost time, but the damage by the beetle stage is about over.

What about the grub stage? The female beetle has entered the ground and laid her eggs in the first inch or two of the soil. These eggs soon hatch and are known as grubs. They are quite small at first. Soon they are noticeable and begin feeding on the roots of grasses. When numerous in the sod they may kill out the grass stand.

It is now entirely possible to grow a lawn which will be practically free from injury by the beetle. Use arsenate of lead (the usual acid form) at the rate of 10 pounds to each 1000 square feet of lawn. In treating small lots measure the area and calculate the number of pounds of arsenate of lead needed. This amount should be mixed with about twenty times its own volume of slightly moist sand or soil and broadcasted over the lawn by hand. Where water pressure is at hand wash the mixture into the ground.

It should always be remembered that lead arsenate is poisonous, and it should be kept out of reach of domestic animals and irresponsible persons. Always keep the poison from cuts or other breaks in the skin and wash the hands well before eating.

After applying the arsenate of lead treatment to lawns it is well to wash it into the soil by the aid of water from the garden hose. This washing will greatly reduce the hazards of poisoning livestock which might feed upon the treated grass. It is always well to keep domestic animals and irresponsible persons off the lawn for a few days after treatment.

It is not easy to give an estimate of just how long this treatment will remain effective. It seems probably that under average conditions the treatment should remain effective for a period of at least five years. It should be remembered that the cost of treatment is not quite as much as it seems when the length of time protection is afforded spreads the cost over several years. The treatment of a lawn will not stop the appearance of the beetles in your plantings. The condition of the lawn is the only point for judging the worth of the treatment.

PENNA. CORN INSPECTED

The Pennsylvania corn canning season started early in August with an estimated 9000 acres grown by Pennsylvania farmers, reports the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Approximately 70 percent of the corn delivered to Pennsylvania canneries will be purchased under state-licensed inspectors during the season according to present agreements with the Department. This grading is of vital importance to the canning industry in its endeavor to produce Pennsylvania canned foods of the highest quality possible, to pay the growers premium prices for high quality products, and to give the consumer better canned foods.

SEED POTATO CERTIFICATION

Applications were received for inspection and certification of 1164.5 acres of potatoes for 1939 compared with 1101.1 acres entered in 1938 and 1265.25 acres in 1937. The acreage entered this year is the second highest since this work was started in 1920.

Requests for the seed potato certification service were made by 87 growers distributed in 14 counties of the state compared with 80 growers in 18 counties in 1938. Counties from which applications have been received are as follows: Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Erie, Indiana, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, Perry, Potter, Somerset, Sullivan, Warren and York.

The Russet Rural is still the leading variety as far as certified seed potato growing is concerned in Pennsylvania. Of the 1164.5 acres entered this year, 634 acres are of the Russet Rural variety, 162 acres of Nittany, 135 acres of Katahdin and 119 acres of White Rural including the Mason. The balance of the acreage is divided between the Pennigan, Bliss Triumph, Irish Cobblers, Chipewa, Green Mountain and Spaulding Rose.

Generally speaking, diseases have been running slightly higher this year than in 1938. Leafroll is more serious than it has been for many years. In one or two cases it has increased to an extent that it will have some effect on the actual yield of potatoes harvested. This increase in Leafroll can be traced to infected stock during the 1938 growing season. Potato Aphids or plant lice are known to spread virus diseases and undoubtedly they were responsible for the spread of Leafroll from infected fields to adjacent healthy seed fields during the 1938 growing season. Certified seed fields are as a whole in good condition and a fair crop of seed is expected.

FARM FACTS

More farmers are carrying their problems to the county agent now than a few years ago, on the basis of Nationwide reports from the 3,000 agents of the agricultural extension service. Seekers after information on marketing, for example, numbered approximately 1,200,000 last year—more than double the numbers of farmers asking for help with marketing problems as recently as 1932.

Most of those assisted were members of cooperative selling or purchasing organizations. Records of county agents show that some form of assistance with marketing problems was given by extension agents in 18,500 communities. Individual farmers and organizations aided handled products valued at more than $640,000,000.

Contrary to common opinion, engineering tests do not show that rooms with high ceilings are materially cooler in hot weather, and high-ceiling rooms cost more and are harder to heat in winter. This conclusion is one of the results of a study of farm home construction in which the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Georgia have been cooperating.

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OCT 6 - 1939

RUST DAMAGE TO CROPS DECREASES

Reports from field men working on the Federal-State project for the control of black stem rust of cereals indicate very slight rust damage to these crops this year. The dry, hot weather during mid-season has been unfavorable to the development of the disease. In certain isolated areas where barberries—the alternate host of stem rust—have not been destroyed and where there was a fair amount of rain, some loss occurred to wheat and oats but nothing to compare with that of recent years in similar localities.

Since the work of stem rust control was started in 1935, approximately 10,000,000 barberry bushes have been destroyed, mostly in northeastern counties where the loss to oats had been especially heavy. The same conditions had prevailed in eastern Erie and parts of Crawford and Warren Counties.

In central and eastern counties damage to wheat had been more pronounced. But with the barberries removed from many of the more heavily infested areas, relief may be expected where formerly heavy losses occurred. However, there still remain many places where barberries are sufficiently numerous to cause material loss under favorable weather conditions. An abundance of rain with much muggy, warm weather about the time grains are starting to head provides ideal conditions for rust development. Then a few scattered barberry bushes may cause the grain crops of an entire valley or community to become infected, and the loss will be great.

Farmers in communities where the barberries have been destroyed should remember that numerous small seedling bushes may have been overlooked in making the survey and that unless they keep on the lookout for these and destroy them, it will be only a matter of a few years until they will be large enough to function in spreading rust. But with vigilance on the part of the farmer, the barberry can be eliminated and with it stem rust, which has caused heavy losses to grain growers in many parts of the State.

Pennsylvania representatives of the poultry industry were active participants in the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland, July 28-August 7. The Pennsylvania booth attracted many visitors from this State, from other States, and from foreign countries. More than two hundred people from 125 different post office districts in Pennsylvania registered there. Many more who attended the Congress did not register. The register also shows that 115 people from twenty-five different states and ten people from Canada, New Zealand, England, Cuba, and Germany visited the booth.

PROGRESS IN ERADICATING BANG'S DISEASE

The past month marked five years of systematic work in the eradication of Bang's disease on a nation-wide scale by Federal and State agencies. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry, under date of June 19, 1939, issued a map of the United States showing the percentage of all cattle over six months of age, except steers and spayed heifers, under supervision in the Bang's disease project on May 1. Compared with a similar map as of May 1, 1938, the 1939 map shows that the greatest progress the past year was made in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

Virginia has the largest percentage (92.1) of cattle under supervision. Oregon is second with 89.8 per cent and Washington third with 82.2 per cent. In numbers, Wisconsin leads with 1,054,287 head under supervision. This is almost 10 per cent of the total for the entire country.

In Pennsylvania 33,479 herds comprising 217,610 cattle have been tested for Bang's disease under the Area Plan in the counties of Butler, Cameron, Clarion, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Venango, Wyoming, Huntingdon, and Clinton. Under the Individual Plan, 10,346 herds comprising 185,301 cattle have been tested for Bang's disease, or a total of 43,825 herds and 402,911 cattle under Federal-State supervision. In 67 counties, 1,470 townships, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we have 183,742 herds comprising approximately 1,500,000 cattle.

FARM FACTS

Receipts from the sale of principal farm products were 1 percent larger this June than last in the South Atlantic States and 7 percent larger in the Western States. For the other four regions, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports decreases ranging from 3 percent in the North Atlantic to 10 percent in the East North Central States. Including Government payments, receipts were smaller in all regions except the South Central and Western.

Receipts from marketings for the first half of 1939 were larger than for the same months last year in the West North Central and Western regions by 8 percent and 3 percent respectively. Receipts from marketings were smaller in the other four regions, the decreases ranging from 5 percent in the North Atlantic to 21 percent in the South Central region. Including government payments, receipts were 10 percent larger in the West North Central group and 6 percent larger in the Western region. For the East North Central and South Atlantic States, decreases of 3 percent were reported; in the North Atlantic group receipts were down 4 percent, and in the South Central region the decrease was 5 percent.

In the North Atlantic States, receipts from the sale of principal farm products for the first half of 1939 were 5 percent smaller than in the same months last year. Total receipts, including Government payments, were 4 percent smaller. For the region as a whole income from dairy products, chickens and eggs, hogs, apples, hay, tobacco, wheat and corn were smaller. Increased income from marketings in Maine and Rhode Island resulted from increased income from potatoes and strawberries. Smaller returns from marketings were reported this year in all other States of the region, with the largest reductions in Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania.

During the first week of August, one hundred bags of potatoes in Pennsylvania, found to be decomposed and unfit for human consumption, were destroyed by agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the State Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest
10 High Pens to August 1, 1939*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A Leader	Pennsylvania	1	3163.75	3059
Bryan J. Snell	Pennsylvania	2	3054.45	2824
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	California	3	2968.65	2953
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	4	2942.95	2921
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	5	2938.55	2835
Thomas H. Mettler	New Jersey	6	2859.60	2742
J. J. Warren	Massachusetts	7	2854.15	2685
Silver Brook Farm	Ohio	8	2806.80	2600
Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	9	2799.65	2738
Graybill's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	10	2796.90	2689

* The Pens of Thomas H. Mettler and J. J. Warren are Rhode Island Reds; that of Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm is Barred Plymouth Rock. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Production Summary to August 1, 1936-1939

Year	Per Cent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Wt. Oz. Per Doz.
1939, all thirteen birds	57.64	181.12	175.24	24.7
1938, all thirteen birds	49.60	152.54	150.78	24.2
1937, ten highest birds	64.17	195.97	195.08	24.1
1936, ten highest birds	65.52	202.99	199.84	24.3

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1939

Sunscald On Shade Trees

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, receives many inquiries every midsummer relative to the drying up and dying of foliage of shade trees. This so called sunscald or scorch is a condition of the foliage of trees in which a part or all of the leaf tissue turns brown and dies.

The killing of tissue may affect the tips of the leaves only, extend around the margin or in rather regular fashion between the veins. In some cases two or more of these types may be present together.

While it is usual for sunscald symptoms to be quite general over a tree or a group of trees, the scorching effect may be confined to one branch or section of a tree. One tree may be affected and others of the same kind nearby may escape. The leaf injury may be pronounced on one kind of tree while other species are free from it.

The reason for these irregularities lies in the cause of sunscald. It results from the effect of hot sun and drying wind on leaves which at least temporarily are not getting their proper water supply. When the leaf gives up more water than is coming up from the ground, wilt symptoms are produced. And if the wilting proceeds too far the tissue cannot recover. Those portions of the leaf at the tips, on the edges, and between the veins are farthest from the sap supply and thus suffer most from sunscald.

The failure of the water supply may be due merely to dry soil; to interference of sap flow in trunk or limbs by wounds or cankers; or to injuries to the root system which lessen the power of absorption.

When leaves on a tree are once scalded they will not recover. They will either be cast and replaced by a new set or if the season is well under way when the injury occurs and the scald is not severe, the scorch will remain for the rest of the season. Leaf scorch does not spread like a fungus disease nor does it come year after year unless it results from a persistent set of conditions.

If a tree shows sunscald for several years in succession it is almost certain that there is something wrong with the soil or root system or both. One can often prevent sunscald in such cases by building up the vigor of the tree. It should be fertilized, the soil loosened and aired, and provision made for adequate water supply, especially in periods of drought. For most city trees better results in watering can be obtained by tiles than by flooding with a hose. If a few 4-6 inch tiles are set on end in the ground, the tops flush with the surface, they will serve the tree very effectively if filled with water occasionally in dry weather.

Box, Crossed-Comb Hives Illegal

An effort is being made to rid the State of hives which cannot be inspected for bee diseases. The State bee law specifically states that bees kept in hives which do not have combs that are easily removable are a menace to the community and may be destroyed without remuneration to the owner. While the old box hives have been reduced to a very small number, beekeepers still continue to hive swarms in boxes or other containers without movable frames. Bee inspectors of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture find in a good many apiaries one or two colonies in some makeshift hive which cannot be inspected. Approximately five hundred follow-up inspections had to be made on account of this condition. While an effort has been made this season to clean up or dispose of illegal hives, a number of beekeepers have been given two weeks or more time to transfer or destroy these colonies. A considerable amount of expense can be saved if the beekeepers will transfer or destroy these hives and then sign and return their notices to the Director of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The time and expense thus saved could be used to clean up diseased areas, and a greater amount of territory could be covered each year.

Bees in modern movable frame hives are an advantage to the small beekeeper as well as to the commercial beekeeper. Colonies of bees could be manipulated and inspected for disease and examined and requeened for colony improvement. In other words, bees can be handled correctly and profitably only in modern movable frame hives. Help us clean up the box and crossed-comb hives.

Farm Facts

The Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service announces that the Pennsylvania tobacco crop, though irregular, is a fair stand and well rooted. Recent rains have improved prospects and tobacco can still make good yields if August weather is favorable and frosts hold off until late fall.

Wheat growers are now getting "proof of the pudding" from the Federal wheat crop insurance program, as insured growers who had bad luck with their 1939 harvests are collecting insurance payments to make up for their losses.

Up to July 25, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation reported that it had settled losses incurred by 6,274 growers for 1,710,900 bushels. Most of the losses settled to date have been in the winter wheat belt where the harvest is nearly completed and the yield of the crop is below average. Claims for insurance payments have averaged 270 bushels. Losses have been adjusted in 17 States.

Consumers may have their Federally inspected dressed poultry fresh, frozen,

Penna. Potatoes Start Moving To Market

Potatoes play a major part in supplying the daily working energy of Pennsylvania's 10,000,000 people. Rich and poor alike look forward to the local home grown crop from Pennsylvania's rich farm lands.

During recent weeks small quantities of the local crop have been moving to market. Volume movement is now under way with food distributors anxious to handle the local grown crop when well graded, properly packed, and made available in steady liberal supplies. The distributor and the home purchaser can be sure of securing good quality and a well graded product if they will ask for Pennsylvania identified packs.

Much of Pennsylvania's early crop was cut short by dry weather. Although this materially affected the size of the crop, it has not injured the quality for market or home consumption. Distributors and housewives are assured of good sized tubers where proper grading and packing are done. The first shipment of Pennsylvania Trade-Marked Consumer Pecks, comprising 10,000 packs, moved to market August 10th.

The late crop, which comprises approximately 85% of the State's total production, has been helped by recent rains in most growing sections. Fair to good yields are anticipated in many of the more important producing areas when the late crop is ready for harvest in late September and October.

Peach Canning Season Begins

Pantry shelves depleted of home canned peaches may be restocked this season to good advantage, as according to a report of the Department of Agriculture the Pennsylvania peach crop is of fairly plentiful supply and of high quality. Pennsylvania fruit growers report to the Department that the main crop will be harvested from the last two weeks in August through the first two weeks in September, with the heaviest movement before Labor Day.

Pennsylvania housewives are therefore urged by the Department to secure a plentiful supply for home canning, slicing, or other purposes before the season gets too far along in September.

Farm Facts Con't.

or in any one of a number of canned products, says the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

When Federal inspection was started in 1928, it was confined to dressed poultry for use by canners of poultry and food products. During the past five or six years, however, it has been expanded to include an increasing quantity of poultry intended for sale in the raw state.

crop is seeded this fall. The deadlines announced set up cut-off dates for various areas, after which no application will be accepted, even though the crop has not been seeded by that date.

"The closing dates have been set to allow all growers to file applications up to the end of the normal planting season for their area," the Corporation manager said. He explained that growers are required to complete applications before the crop is seeded in order that all growers will be on the same basis with regard to the prospects of the crop, thus avoiding any possibility for selection of risks on the condition of the growing crop. The closing date for Pennsylvania is September 30.

No deadlines have been set for acceptance of applications on 1940 spring wheat.

365 day period.

This development is in keeping with the general desire for improvement and the demand for breeding stock with known breeding qualities. Several hatcheries have started their improvement program by using R.O.P. males. The fact that others anticipate a similar development shows that there exists a special interest in the program at the present time.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture

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- 1939
OF AGRICULTURE

FARM FACTS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics recently estimated that farmers' cash income—including income from farm products marketed, commodities placed under Government loan in 1939, and from Government conservation and parity payments—will probably total about $7,900,000,000 this year. This compared with $8,020,000,000 in 1938 and $8,988,000,000 in 1937, when farm income was the highest in the last 10 years. The low point in farm income was in 1932 when cash income from farm marketings amounted to only $4,606,000,000.

The value of farm products retained for consumption in farm households in 1939 is expected to total about $1,200,000,000. This compares with $1,270,000,000 in 1938 and $1,437,000,000 in 1937. Gross farm income in 1939—including income from marketings, commodities placed under loan, Government payments, and the value of goods consumed on the farm—is estimated by the Bureau at $9,100,000,000 compared with $9,290,000,000 in 1938 and $10,425,000,000 in 1937.

Production of timothy seed in the United States in 1939 is expected by the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, to be about 83 percent of the 1938 crop and about 73 percent of the 10-year (1928-37) average. Production is estimated at 1,244,000 bushels (55,980,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, compared with 1,494,500 bushels (67,252,500 pounds) last year and 1,713,730 bushels (77,117,850 pounds), the 10-year average.

Decreased production is attributed chiefly to smaller yields per acre this year than last, as the acreage cut for seed is only about 5 percent smaller than in 1938. Yields this year are expected to average about 2.9 bushels (131 pounds), compared with 3.34 bushels last year and 3.36 bushels, the 10-year average.

Prices offered to growers about August 1 ranged from about $3.15 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, in Minnesota and Missouri, to $4.20 in Wisconsin and $5.00 in Pennsylvania. The prices averaged about $3.45, compared with about $2.60 last year and $5.00, the 5-year (1933-37) average for corresponding dates.

For each dollar loaned by the Rural Electrification Administration to bring central station service to farm communities, the farmer spends approximately another dollar for wiring and appliances so as to take advantage of the energy brought to his home, R.E.A. records show. Available electricity creates a demand for radios, irons, washing machines, water pumps, vacuum cleaners, and many other items that bring comfort and entertainment to the farm home and employment to industry.

Deadlines for acceptance of applications and premium payments from growers who wish to insure their 1940 winter wheatcrop were announced recently by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

The corporation manager emphasized the fact that under the crop insurance program for 1940, growers must have their paid-up applications on file with their county AAA offices before the crop is seeded this fall. The deadlines announced set up cut-off dates for various areas, after which no application will be accepted, even though the crop has not been seeded by that date.

"The closing dates have been set to allow all growers to file applications up to the end of the normal planting season for their area," the Corporation manager said. He explained that growers are required to complete applications before the crop is seeded in order that all growers will be on the same basis with regard to the prospects of the crop, thus avoiding any possibility for selection of risks on the condition of the growing crop. The closing date for Pennsylvania is September 30.

No deadlines have been set for acceptance of applications on 1940 spring wheat.

CRAB GRASS, A LAWN PEST

Crab grass, one of the worst pests in lawns, makes its noticeable appearance about July and continues until October. It is an annual plant, coming from seeds each year. Only the seeds live over winter. In the spring and summer they germinate. The grass passes unnoticed until about July when it begins to send out its slender, finger-like spikes and to spread by taking root at the joints of the stems which creep along on the ground. Because the seeds are hard, in many cases they are not digested by the animals which eat the grass. By this and other agencies the seeds are distributed and the plant often appears unexpectedly where it has not been seen before.

Hand methods are the most effective means of eradication and control. If the crab grass is so matted together that it cannot be removed by hand, it may be kept under control by the use of a garden rake and a lawn mower. Use the rake to pull up the creeping stems so that they can be caught by the lawn mower. The rake and lawn mower should be used in different directions and several times so as to catch all the creeping stems. The clippings should be caught, removed, and burned so that no seeds will be returned to the soil.

In spots where the crab grass was so dense as to warrant the rake and mower methods, no doubt the good grasses are pretty thoroughly crowded out. These areas should be reseeded with a good grade of lawn grass mixture. This reseeding may be done several times during the summer but especially in the latter part of August or the first of September.

The soil should be kept in a good fertile condition by the application of fertilizers annually or even more often.

Crab grass begins to disappear early in the fall. It cannot endure frost and cold weather. By winter, spots where it had possession are brown and bare. If the reseeding has been properly done, the good grasses will continue to grow throughout the fall and will start a fairly good turf. This will be somewhat injured by the alternate freezing and thawing during the winter. Early in the spring, the latter part of March or early in April, reseed again any damaged areas. In reseeding, the soil should be loosened a little so that the seeds may be lightly covered.

A good lawn grass for most lawns of Pennsylvania may be made by mixing together Kentucky blue grass, 6 parts; redtop, 2 parts; fine-leaved fescue, 1 part; white dutch clover, 1 part.

For shaded areas add several parts rough-stalked meadow grass (Poa trivialis) and increase the fine-leaved fescue. Fine-leaved fescue is especially good for dry terraces.

If the lawn is in such bad shape that the above method will not bring it back to proper condition, dig it up in the early spring and make it anew.

CATTLE TUBERCULOSIS UNDER CONTROL

Cattle tuberculosis is one of the diseases that has been successfully controlled, due to the hearty cooperation of cattle owners, cattle dealers, Farm Bureau Extension Agents, and veterinarians.

The successful control of any animal disease requires continuous vigilant measures, and for this reason the cattle in Pennsylvania are subject to periodical tuberculin tests in order to eliminate any that may be harboring the tuberculosis germ and prevent infection of the herd.

At the present time all the cattle in Chester, Columbia, Erie, Indiana, Mercer, and Wyoming Counties are receiving the triennial tuberculin test. When these counties are completed another series of counties will be given attention. The Federal Government and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have given the cattle owners every assistance possible to rid their herds of tuberculosis.

The results of the testing clearly show herd improvement after removal of reacting cattle; milk production is increased with a lesser number of cattle in the herds, showing that healthy cattle are of prime importance in the economical production of milk and meat.

Over a state-wide test in 1933, 28,000 cattle reacted to the tuberculin test, three years later this was reduced to 5600, and during the past year this number was reduced to 3843, clearly demonstrating that by systematic testing the number of reacting cattle can be kept at a minimum.

As an industrial state, Pennsylvania, with its live-stock, maintains a prominent position in agriculture. Outstanding individual herds of cattle have been the envy of breeders all over the world.

POULTRY PROGRAM ADVANCES

The Poultry Division, Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports that new interest is being shown by breeders in the Record of Performance Program which has made rapid strides since its inception in 1927.

The 1938-1939 R.O.P. with nineteen flocks is the largest that has ever been recorded. The 1937-1938 R.O.P. achieved the highest records and highest percentage of qualifying birds. The records at the present time are very promising. However, the aim is not to produce higher records but to establish a greater percentage of desirable qualifying birds.

Several new breeders have requested supervision of record services beginning with the 1939-1940 year. Ordinarily official production begins from August to October and continues for a 365 day period.

This development is in keeping with the general desire for improvement and the demand for breeding stock with known breeding qualities. Several hatcheries have started their improvement program by using R.O.P. males. The fact that others anticipate a similar development shows that there exists a special interest in the program at the present time.

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PULLORUM DISEASE CONTROL

The necessity of controlling pullorum disease, formerly termed bacillary white diarrhea, is evident to everyone associated with the poultry industry. For of all diseases of baby chicks, pullorum disease causes the greatest losses. In addition, the loss through chick mortality alone is not the only one occasioned by the disease; heavy losses occur through the adverse effects of pullorum disease on the fertility and hatchability of eggs, on the growth and development of chicks and young stock, on egg production and on the viability of adult birds.

Proper control measures are based on the knowledge of the fact that the pullorum disease infection runs in a definite cycle. Starting with the infected ovary of the adult hen a certain percent of fertile eggs carry the germ through the incubation period and produce the disease in the baby chicks. Not all of the infected chicks die; some reach maturity and retain the infection in their ovaries, thus completing the cycle. Knowledge of this furnishes the most valuable means of controlling the disease, that of breaking the cycle, by eliminating the infected adults or carriers as detected by the agglutination test.

The Pennsylvania Method for the Prevention, Control and Eradication of Pullorum Disease is a method based on sanitary principles and includes repeated blood-testing of the flock, the elimination of reactors and the correction of unsanitary conditions. All Pennsylvania official pullorum disease control work is conducted with the owner and his local veterinarian in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. Blood samples are collected at the owner's expense by his veterinarian and tested by the tube agglutination method at the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry Laboratory. There is no charge made for the laboratory test, and the necessary vials for collecting the blood are furnished by the laboratory.

The Pennsylvania Method has now been in execution for fourteen years. Starting in 1925 when 39 flocks with a total of 15,177 birds were blood-tested, the official testing program has been steadily growing until in 1938, 596,688 chickens, comprising 1,226 flocks, were officially blood tested. Contrasting this increase in testing activity is the gradual decline in the percent of reactors or positive birds revealed-from the high point 10.37% in 1927 to the low point 3.50% in 1938. Coincident with the increasing number of tested flocks and the decreasing number of reactors, two flocks were declared Pullorum Disease Free in 1927 as compared with 193 in 1938.

POTATO GRADING MEETINGS

The State Department of Agriculture together with the Agricultural Extension Service of the Pennsylvania State College are assisting the potato industry of Pennsylvania in a series of potato grading meetings being held in most of the important potato producing districts of the state.

Three of these meetings were held during the month of August in Lehigh, Lancaster and Columbia Counties. Five meetings scheduled for the month of September will be held in Potter, Somerset, Crawford, Clarion and Cambria Counties.

These meetings are generally well attended by growers, packers, farm help and by vocational school boys. Experts on grading, packing, and marketing potatoes, from the State College and from the State Department of Agriculture, give the instructions at these meetings.

SPRAY RESIDUE ON APPLES

On August 28, 1939, the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the State Department of Agriculture opened its branch laboratory for the fourth consecutive season at Arendtsville, Adams County, Pennsylvania. This laboratory, located in the heart of the apple growing region of the Commonwealth, has been established for the purpose of determining the amount of spray residue on apples. Certain chemical compounds are sprayed on apples at various stages during the growing season in order to reduce to a minimum the ravages of certain insects.

Shippers of Pennsylvania apples into other states are required to produce a certificate to the effect that the apples involved fall below a tolerance established for spray residue. Representative samples are obtained from orchards by Department representatives and analyzed by Department chemists. When samples are found to be above the established tolerance, growers are required to wash apples in solutions designed to remove the spray residue before shipment is permitted to be made.

While these precautions are taken to ascertain that apples shipped in interstate commerce are fit for human consumption, the Pennsylvania consumer is by no means forgotten. Agents of the Department are procuring samples of apples throughout the State, which are being analyzed in Department laboratories to determine their fitness for human consumption. Every effort under the law will be made to guarantee to Pennsylvanians apples which are fit for their consumption.

Pennsylvanians are urged to increase their apple diet this season not only because apples provide a nourishing, healthful food, but because their purchase will be a boon to Pennsylvania growers.

ANTHRAX

The name Anthrax was derived from the Greek word which means "coal" on account of the black color of the blood of animals affected with this disease.

The anthrax organism has the ability to produce spores which are very resistant and remain alive in the soil for two to three years.

Anthrax is not only one of the most dangerous communicable diseases of cattle and horses, but it is also transmissible to humans.

Although not prevalent in Pennsylvania, it is occasionally found as an enzootic. During 1937 one case of Anthrax was diagnosed in Bucks County. In 1938 two cases occurred in Lancaster County and one in Warren County. During the present year infection has been found on one premise in York County.

When animals die suddenly and Anthrax is suspected, a veterinarian should be consulted immediately. Great care should be exercised in conducting the post mortem examination and every precaution used to prevent contamination of the premises with the blood of the animal. For this reason the ear of the animal should be sent to the laboratory and not the viscera.

If Anthrax is diagnosed, the carcass should be burned or buried sufficiently deep that scavengers may not have access to it; the premises should then be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and all susceptible animals immediately immunized.

FARM FACTS

Farmers' cash income from marketings in July totaled $534,000,000, it was estimated recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The July income was 7 percent larger than the estimate for June but was 12 percent smaller than the $609,000,000 reported for July last year.

Government payments to farmers in July amounted to $36,000,000 compared with $51,000,000 paid in June and $34,000,000 in July 1938. Including Government payments, farmers' income this July totaled $570,000,000 compared with $552,000,000 in June and $643,000,000 in July 1938.

In the first 7 months of 1939, farmers' income from marketings totaled $3,501,000,000 and was 5 percent smaller than the estimate of $3,693,000,000 in January-July last year. Increased income from marketings of grains, vegetables, meat animals, chickens, and eggs was more than offset by smaller receipts from cotton, dairy products, fruits, and tobacco. Government payments were much larger the first 7 months of 1939 than in the corresponding period of last year, and total farm cash income, including Government payments, amounted to $3,951,000,000 in January-July this year compared with $3,984,000,000 in these months in 1938.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration recently announced that the rates of payment which wheat farmers may earn in 1940 for complying with the AAA program will total between 18 and 22 cents a bushel on the normal yield on their acreage allotment. This includes the conservation and the price adjustment payments.

Avoid buying cheap or bargain bulbs for planting this fall to provide early spring blooms, for cheap bulbs frequently are culls.

More than 30,000 steel grain bins with a capicity of 50,000,000 bushels have been purchased by the Federal government to enlarge the ever normal granary.

The bins will provide storage for part of the corn which cannot be stored on farms and in local elevators under the corn-loan extension plan of the AAA. They are part of the ever normal granary for corn which was set up to convert the corn surplus into a corn reserve to provide farmers with corn to feed or sell in years of short crops.

The bins, of 1,000-2,000 bushel capacity, are located in Corn Belt counties where the corn will be available when needed in the future. Only corn which has been delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation in settlement of a loan is being stored in the bins. It will be held there until needed on farms for livestock feed or until higher prices justify its movement into regular trade channels.

In the counties the bins are located near local shipping stations. County AAA committees are in charge of the erection, filling, maintenance, and inspection of the bins.

Bracing heavily loaded apple trees will prevent their splitting or breaking under the heavy load, for, once a tree is injured, its future productiveness is reduced. Propping the limbs is a temporary measure.

For farms on which feed supplies are short as a result of the drought, dairy extension specialists at Penn State suggest rigid culling to eliminate low producers. They believe it is better to feed a few cows well than to keep more on short rations.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HOW TO COMBAT PESTS SCALE TICKS

Amoung insects frequently observed by entomologists of the Department of Agriculture during the current season, the Juniper scale has been outstanding. This pest has been increasingly troublesome in recent years. The Pfitzer Juniper appears especially susceptible. Many fine specimens of this species have been entirely killed or much disfigured. In some sections it is difficult to find a planting of Pfitzer that does not show evidence of this scale.

This insect will be recognized as small whitish specks, resembling flakes of dandruff, on the foliage of small twigs accompanied by drying up and dying of the parts affected. The latter usually takes on a darkened appearance as if coated with dust and soot.

The most satisfactory control is likely to be spraying when the scale appears—usually early June—using one ounce of soap and one or two teaspoonsful of forty per cent nicotine sulphate to one gallon of water. Spraying should be very thorough both from above and from below. It is a wise precaution to apply the spray toward evening and then wash the plants down thoroughly with the hose early next morning. This will prevent injury which sometimes occurs on the young and tender growth.

WASPS—Frequent calls were received from property owners during August in regard to wasps which were found flying about lawns and buildings. The most common species encountered was a blue wasp (Scolia dubia) which is characterized by red and yellow markings on the abdomen. This species was found quite plentiful much to the annoyance of persons living in the neighborhood. A point of interest is that this species is an important parasite of white grubs which attack grass roots in lawns, etc., and for this reason becomes a beneficial rather than a harmful insect.

SPOTTED - FEVER TICK — Entomologists were consulted and received number of species of dog ticks which are known to be associated with this dead disease. Specimens have been forwarded to the Veterinary Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania, for identification. It will be interesting to note their findings as to whether or not these specimens were actually carrying the organism which causes spotted fever.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER—Observations were made late in August in Bucks and several adjoining counties with the result that rather heavy infestations of the corn borer were encountered. The highest infestations found showed 62 stalks out of 100 to be infested, with five borers the maximum number in any one stalk. It appears now that infestation in Eastern counties is likely to reach the point where greater damage will occur than has been experienced anywhere in the state up to the present time. Farmers in these counties will need to take precautions by cutting corn low and seeing to it that all corn refuse is completely plowed under before the first May. If this is done, we believe we need not despair of growing corn, in field and sweet, in spite of the borer.

AUGUST FARM PRICES DECREASE TWO POINTS

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products decreased two points during the month ended August 15.

Prices received by farmers in the United States in mid-August were mostly lower than a month earlier and the general index declined 1 point to 88 percent of pre-war. The combined index was 4 points under the level of a year earlier. A 2 point loss was recorded for grains during the month ended August 15. Cotton and cottonseed prices were down 2 points; meat animals dropped 6. Fruit prices were 10 points lower. These declines slightly more than offset increases of 4 points in the dairy group and 1 point in the poultry product group. Truck crop prices showed no change.

The following table gives the August 15 prices of important farm products with July 15, 1939, and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	Aug. Av. 1910-1914	July 15, 1939	Aug. 15 1939
Wheat per bu.	$.93	$.66	$.64
Corn per bu.	.79	.60	.58
Oats per bu.	.49	.38	.36
Barley per bu.	.68	.46	.47
Rye per bu.	.76	.56	.54
Buckwheat per bu.	.72	.57	.55
Potatoes per bu.	.87	1.00	.90
Hay per ton	15.42	9.30	9.70
Apples per bu.	.64	1.00	.70
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.12	7.10	6.70
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.46	7.70	7.40
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.28	9.30	9.40
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.16	3.80	3.40
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.70	8.60	7.70
Milk cows per head	53.10	72.00	74.00
Horses per head	175.40	130.00	130.00
Mules per head	....	134.00	135.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.180	.171
Turkeys per lb.	..	.25	.24
Milk, wholesale, per 100 lbs.	1.55	1.65	1.70
Milk, retail, per qt.	.059	.109	.110
Butter per lb.	.28	.26	.26
Butterfat per lb.	..	.24	.24
Eggs per doz.	.228	.221	.233
Wool per lb.	.214	.26	.27

INDEX OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS

Commodity	Pre-war base	July 15, 1939	Aug. 15, 1939
Pennsylvania	100	112	110
Grains	100	74	71
Fruits	100	124	87
Meat animals	100	116	112
Dairy products	100	122	124
Chickens and eggs	100	98	100
Unclassified	100	114	105
United States	100	89	88
Grains	100	66	64
Fruits	100	80	70
Meat animals	100	107	101
Dairy products	100	96	100
Chickens and eggs	100	89	90
Unclassified	100	89	100
Prices farmers pay	100	120	119

TWO ARE HELD IN CATTLE TAG FRAUD

At a hearing recently held in Adams County a cattle dealer was fined $100 and costs on the charge of unlawfully changing, transferring, and altering a pass tag on a pure bred cow.

On the same day a herd owner in Adams County and the dealer were given a hearing on the charge of conspiracy to change and alter ear tags unlawfully. Both defendants were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. This violation carries a maximum penalty of two years in jail and $500 fine.

The action in both cases was the result of investigations conducted by the State Police and the Special Investigator of the Department of Agriculture.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GRADING ADVANCES

The fruit and vegetable division of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets has announced further increases in grading, inspection, and certification of fruit and vegetable crops grown in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The major portion of all shipment of peaches, apples, and grapes will be graded according to the official state and federal grades. Likewise a larger portion of the 1939 potato crop grown in the Commonwealth will be graded according to the United States grades requirements than ever before.

The canning industry of the state has also accepted the principles of attaining higher quality through grading. A large proportion of all crops purchased for canning in the state this year is being received from growers on the basis of quality standards of grade.

POULTRY AND EGG SUPPLIES LARGER

Larger supplies of poultry and eggs than last year continue to feature the poultry and egg situation in the United States, the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service announces. The effect on winter egg production of larger hatchings this year than last and larger numbers of hens now on farms may be partly offset by increased marketings of hens and pullets between now and the end of the year, as a result of the less favorable relationship between feed and egg prices. Laying flocks on January 1, 1940, therefore, may be only a few percent larger than last January in the country as a whole.

As measured at the 26 major storing cities, a slight net out-of-storage movement of frozen poultry has continued during August. Last year a slight net into-storage movement occurred in this month. By early October the net into-storage season will probably be well under way. The quantity of poultry in storage in the United States on August 26 was 44,576,000 pounds or 14 percent above last year and 30 percent above the 10-year average. It was only 3 percent below the record high stocks on that date in 1937.

FARM ACCIDENTS GIVE HIGH DEATH RATE

Farming may not seem a hazardous occupation, but accident studies of farms and other occupational groups, according to the Department of Agriculture, reveal a higher ratio of accidental deaths on the farm than elsewhere. In a recent year, fatal accidents in agriculture are said to have numbered 4,500 compared with 2,300 in manufacturing and 2,800 in construction activities.

One reason given to explain why they are more serious is that the victim is likely to be working alone. A factory worker caught in a lathe usually has a fellow workman nearby who can cut off the power. But a farmer caught in a power take-off of a tractor, attacked by a bull, or kicked by a horse, is likely to be alone.

Among other causes found conducive to farm accidents are the need for haste in the rush seasons, which often means working after dark or with makeshift repairs, and accasional attempts to use "home-made" electric wiring.

A recent study made in Kansas of fatal farm accidents showed that on the average 29 percent of the deaths were caused by machinery, 20 percent by animals, 12 percent by excessive heat, 8 percent by vehicles, 9 percent by falls, 5 percent by lightning, and 17 percent from other causes.

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1939

APPLE CROP TOPS 5,900,000 BUSHELS

Pennsylvania apple growers, according to the State Department of Agriculture, have started to harvest a 5,900,000 bushel crop, the largest in many years. The harvesting of the crop, growers point out, will continue throughout the fall and give employment to thousands of orchard and packing house workers. The 1939 Pennsylvania crop is the fifth largest in the United States. Other states having large crops are Washington, Michigan, New York, and Virginia, in the order named.

Reports received by the Department of Agriculture and confirmed by department agents indicate that the apples in this crop will be of excellent color and high in flavor. The crop, however, will not be of unusually large apples this year because of the scant rainfall during the growing season. Principal varieties of apples now being harvested are the McIntosh, Smokehouse, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, and Rambos. These, it is said, are excellent for sauce, puddings, and pies. Varieties not so abundant this year and of later harvesting include Delicious, Staymen, Rome Beauties, and York Imperial.

Licensed inspectors, at the request of the growers and shippers, have been furnished by the Department of Agriculture to inspect and pass on the fruit being placed on the market. Consumers are being advised by the Department that all fruit marked U. S. Fancy or U. S. No. 1 constitute the best Pennsylvania grades obtainable. Misbranding of any apples reported to the Department will be thoroughly checked.

NEW STANDARDS AND RULES FOR DOG FEED

Proposed minimum standards for dog foods designed to raise the quality of commercial foods for dogs are now being worked out by the State Department of Agriculture. On September 1, 1939, an Amendment of the 1939 Legislature to the Feeding Stuffs Law of the Commonwealth became effective. This amendment empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to make rules and regulations for the proper enforcement of the Feeding Stuffs Law, including rules and regulations setting up definitions and standards for concentrated Feeding Stuffs, which will become effective ninety days after being promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture. Upon completion of their studies, the proposed standards will be submitted for discussion in an open hearing to which manufacturers of dog foods and dog fanciers will be invited to attend.

CRANBERRY CROP HEADS THE RECORD

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, estimates the 1939 cranberry crop at 629,000 barrels. This indicated production is 32 percent larger than the 1938 crop of 475,700 barrels, but is only 5 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average of 599,720 barrels.

LIVESTOCK DEALERS WARNED OF LICENSES

Livestock dealers who have failed to procure a dealer's license, as required by the Dealer's and Broker's Act No. 225, are operating in violation of this Act. The Department of Agriculture urges all livestock dealers whose activities place them under the requirements of this Act to procure a Livestock Dealer's License immediately.

Agents of the Department are checking the records of livestock community sales, public stockyards, and elsewhere for violations of this Act. The Department feels that it has been lenient in handling this matter up to the present, but in the near future, after sufficient sale records have been checked, drastic action will be taken.

A fine of from $25.00 to $100.00 and costs may be imposed upon violators of this Act upon conviction.

SEEDS SUPPLIED FOR DROUGHT HURT LAND

Seed for reseeding more than 200,000 acres of drought-damaged hay and pasture land has been furnished to nearly 29,000 farmers in the Northeastern drought area, it was announced recently by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

More than half of these farmers are in New York, and most of the others are in Pennsylvania. Seed has been furnished also in drought areas of New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont. It has been supplied only for reseedings in cases where seedings made last spring were destroyed.

POULTRY INDUSTRY IS URGED TO ADOPT EDUCATIONAL ROLE

The poultry industry has been giving considerable thought during the last two years to the development of a program that will assist in promoting the use of their products. The success of the World's Poultry Congress was evidence that all branches of the industry could get together and develop a consciousness that the Pennsylvania poultry industry was as important as the same industry in other states and one of the top farm projects in the Commonwealth.

From the 64 million dollar industry, eggs are produced with the greatest value of any other state in the entire United States in spite of the fact that the egg count in dozens is much under several of the other states. Nearness to market and the reputation for producing a quality product readily supply the answers to this fact.

The Department of Agriculture has taken an active part in the development of the egg quality program and it is also their desire to assist with a well developed promotional program. Any program must have as fundamentals the protection of the producer in producing and marketing his product and the protection of the ultimate consumer who becomes interested in a wider use of both eggs and poultry.

It is especially fitting that all branches of the industry cooperate at this time. Feed prices have recently advanced, while eggs and poultry meats are quoted under last year's levels. The spread between the cost of production and the sale price is less favorable to the producer, and it is because of this situation that the industry should strive to develop an educational program.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest
10 High Pens to September 1, 1939*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	1	3399.40	3286
Bryan J. Snell	Pennsylvania	2	3316.95	3065
W. H. Kaltreider	Pennsylvania	3	3209.75	3188
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	California	4	3206.55	3196
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	5	3198.70	3084
Thomas Mettler	New Jersey	6	3146.95	3018
Graybill's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	7	3050.35	2874
Silver Brook Farm	Ohio	8	3044.70	2912
Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	9	3018.00	2952
E. B. Parmenter	Massachusetts	10	3013.45	2829

* The pens of Thomas Mettler and E. B. Parmenter are Rhode Island Reds; that of Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm is Barred Plymouth Rock. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns. The poultry plant in which the contest is held is opposite the Farm Show Building in Harrisburg. The contest began on October 1, 1938, and will last until September 22, 1939.

Production Summary to September 1, 1936-1939

Year	Per Cent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Wt. Oz. Per Doz.
1939, all thirteen birds	56.31	195.05	188.65	24.7
1938, all thirteen birds	48.26	164.01	161.67	24.3
1937, ten highest birds	62.89	212.18	210.71	24.1
1936, ten highest birds	63.78	220.78	214.32	24.6

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STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY 1939

THREE ARRESTED IN NEW CATTLE FRAUD TAG INVESTIGATION

As a result of a racket to defraud the state and federal governments through false claims for indemnity on diseased cattle, three alleged cattle dealers were held in $1500 bail in Bradford County last week pending the action of the Dauphin County Grand Jury which will meet in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, this week. The arrests were made as the result of an investigation conducted by Dr. C. W. Rippon, chief field veterinarian of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture; Ralph Rinalducci, special investigator in the Pennsylvania Department of Justice; Sergeant Charles Santee and Trooper Donald Cutting, of the State Motor Patrol. The defendants are variously charged with cattle law frauds growing out of switching tags to make it appear that the cattle in question came from healthy herds, the scheme being to fraudulently collect large death indemnities.

Four charges placed against the defendants are: 1. Conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; 2. Conspiracy to obtain money under false pretenses; 3. Conspiracy to violate an act relating to domestic animals and providing for their appraisement when they are about to be slaughtered to prevent the spread of Bangs disease; 4. Attempting to obtain money under false pretenses and statements.

NEW DIGGER TO AID FOREST FIRE FIGHTERS

The United States Forest Service has made important advances in scientific fire fighting this year. They center mainly about such modern devices as airplanes and high-powered chemicals. But the average man on the fire line is likely to name as the most outstanding recent development a contrivance called, after its inventor, a Bosworth trencher.

In fighting forest fires the machine is used to dig a flat trench or ditch in advance of a fire or to turn the flank of the flames. This trench will be at least a foot wide and deep enough to remove all leaf mold or other inflammable material. Along this line the fire fighters form to put out small fires that may jump the trench, or to start a backfire.

The new trencher, devised by Jim Bosworth, assistant supervisor on the Sawtooth National Forest in Idaho, will dig fifty or more feet of trench a minute, depending upon the terrain and the strength and skill of the operators, and may do the work of as many as three hundred men.

U. S. CITRUS CROPS TRIPLE IN 20 YEARS

In the last year the United States alone grew as many oranges as all the world did 20 years ago—about 75,000,000 boxes. In the 20 years orange production has just about tripled in the United States and, although most other producing areas have increased their crops, the proportion grown in the United States and, although most other one-third to about two-fifths of the world crop, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. In Spain, orange production has declined in recent years.

In grapefruit production the 20-year increase has been from about 6,000,000 boxes to about 41,000,000 boxes last year. The rest of the world grows only about 10 percent of the grapefruit crop. In lemons, too, United States growers have taken the lead with a pack of nearly 11,000,000 boxes from the 1938 bloom. This compares with about 4,000,000 boxes 20 years ago.

WHY BURN OR SAVE REFUSE OF GARDENS

Every fall after frost and maturity have brought about the death of the top portion of plants in the flower or vegetable garden, the problem of disposing of these vegetable remains comes up. The conservationist likes to see all waste vegetable matter incorporated again in the soil for its plant food value and because it furnishes a supply of the necessary humus. But the plant disease specialist likes to see certain garden waste disposed of by burning so as to destroy fungi which cause plant diseases and which live over winter in dead parts of plants.

Among plants which should be burnt are potato and tomato stalks, cucumber vines, beet leaves, beans, asparagus tops, celery refuse. And from the flower garden, the above-ground parts of hollyhock, all fallen rose leaves, the entire aster plant including the roots, and the old tops of phlox. Among diseases which this burning will help to control are potato early blight and wilt, tomato leaf spot, cucumber wilt, beet leaf spot, bean anthracnose, asparagus rust, early and late blight of celery, hollyhock rust, rose leaf spot, and phlox mildew.

Plants which may be dug into the garden soil with comparative safety for plant food value include immature weeds, refuse of salsify, spinach, parsnip, onion, horseradish, lettuce, turnip, cauliflower, cabbage, and carrot. If additional vegetable material is desired and a good supply of barnyard manure is not available, the dead leaves of shade or other trees make a valuable substitute. While these leaves often carry diseases, none are likely to affect garden plants and they may be used safely as a source of humus.

OUTLAW LABELS FOR COSMETICS BANNED

Many manufacturers of cosmetics are still including in the labels their claims of products, claims that have been outlawed by the new Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act a survey shows. The Federal Food and Drug Administration has warned these manufacturers that they must rectify their labels to bring them within the law.

The Administration's warning does not attempt to include all the phrases that have come under the ban, but it has issued a list of more than a score of phrases that are unwarranted and that will be regarded as false and misleading if used in labels. Some of these are:

Contour cream, crow's-foot cream, deep-pore cleanser, depilatories for permanent removal of hair, eyelash grower, eye-wrinkle cream, hair-color restorer, hair grower, hair restorer, nail grower, non-allergic product, rejuvenating cream, scalp food, circulating cream, muscle oil, nourishing cream, pore paste, skin conditioner, skin firm, skin food, skin tonic, stimulating cream, tissue cream, wrinkle eradicator, and claims for cosmetic based on vitamin content.

FARM SEEDS SOLD MUST BE TAGGED

All farm seeds sold, offered or exposed for sale in quantities of ten pounds or more must be tagged. The tag must show the analysis and the percentage of germination with the date when the germination test was made. The seedsman should make sure that the tag is attached to the bag or container in a conspicuous place where the purchaser can see it.

It is a violation of the Seed Law to sell seeds unless the following information is given on the tag:

1. Common name of seed
2. Percentage of purity
3. Percentage of weed seeds
4. Name and number per ounce of the noxious weeds present
5. Percentage of germination with date when test was made
6. Name and address of the retailer

Both retailer and wholesaler within the state are responsible, but the retailer should always demand that the wholesaler tag the bag, giving the information required by the Pennsylvania Seed Law. If the retailer suspects that the seed is not properly labeled, or is not of good quality, he should have it tested by sending a sample to a commercial seed laboratory or to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

WEED LAW ENFORCED BY LOCAL OFFICIALS

Complaints involving careless property owners who allow noxious weeds to seed and spread to other properties have been received by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In each case it is explained that local authorities, and not State, are charged with enforcement of the Pennsylvania Weed Law. The legal procedure for one who is "aggrieved or about to be injured" by the growth of Canada thistle or chicory is to inform by written notice any constable or supervisor of the township or district in which the said weeds may be growing. It is the duty of the notified officer to give five days' notice in writing to the owner of the land concerned. If the owner refuses to cut the Canada thistle or chicory, the official may hire some one to do the work and charge the costs to the owner. The State Department of Agriculture is not authorized to enforce this law and must refer all complainants to the local authorities.

SPRAY NOW AND STOP RASPBERRY BLIGHT

Raspberry patches in some communities are being attacked by anthracnose. This is a disease that can be controlled easily.

Where the disease has made its appearance, spray the canes with summer strength liquid lime sulfur having a specific gravity of 1.006. It is important that the disease be reduced to a minimum at this time to prevent its over-wintering and causing trouble next spring.

Much of the fungus that developed during the summer can be destroyed by burning the old canes. This will be a definite help in the control of the disease.

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CORN BORERS IN STATE IN UNUSUAL NUMBERS THIS YEAR

The European Corn Borer in unusually large numbers is present in certain corn growing districts of Pennsylvania, a recent survey by the Department of Agriculture shows. Also the survey indicates that the borer in its two-generation form has been found in part of the State.

In the northwestern part of the State the early planted corn has as high as 30 stalks in 100 containing borers. This rate of infestation decreases with the lateness of planting. Late planted corn in most cases was without borers. There was no indication in this section of second generation.

Similar borer conditions prevail in the central part of the State, heaviest infestation in this area being in Centre County. The highest count showed 30 stalks with borers out of each hundred stalks. The largest number of borers in a single stalk was three.

There is somewhat heavy infestation with a very decided second generation in the southeastern corner of the State, centering about Bucks County. The heaviest infestation was in corn planted in early June. It was in an advanced roasting ear stage when examined the last part of August. There were 62 stalks out of one hundred containing borers. The largest number of borers found in a single stalk was five. More than one borer per infested stalk was quite evident throughout the field.

From Bucks and Delaware Counties toward the west, the second generation seems to extend as far as Lancaster County. The rate of infestation in Lancaster is quite light, running not more than three stalks in 100 with only a single borer in each stalk. Fields were examined in Dauphin County, but no borers were found.

It has been noted that in the single generation area, the late planted corn is practically free from corn borer infestation. This does not hold, however, in the case of the two generation area. Here the late planted field corn seems to be infested only by the second generation borers which in most cases were carried over in their first generation in early planted sweet corn.

The life cycle of the European Corn Borer in its one-generation phase is briefly as follows:

The parent moths emerge about the last week in June and lay their eggs on the young corn which usually is about a foot high. These eggs hatch and the small borers (worms) feed for a few days on the corn leaves, then migrate to the center of the developing plant, usually making the first noticeable evidence of their presence by boring into the stalk just below the tassel.

The worm stage feeds on the corn through the growing season, migrating down the stalk to within a foot or two of the ground, where they remain inside the stalk through the winter, change to a resting stage, and again emerge as parent moths about the last part of June.

The two-generation moths do not behave in this same way. The parent moths emerge very much earlier in the spring, lay their eggs on the early planted corn and on a number of other host plants. The worm stage completes its growth about. the middle of July or a little later, and the second set of parent moths appear about the first of August. These moths lay their eggs on corn and a number of other plants, and the worms hatching from these eggs reach maturity late in the fall and winter-over in the corn stalks or in other thick stemmed plants.

It will be noted that in most instances the corn borer over-winters as a worm in its food plant. This gives us a key to the most practical way of controlling this insect. If all of the old corn stalks and other thick stemmed plants are disposed of in the early spring either by raking them together and burning them, or, in the case of corn stalks, by shredding and working them through the manure heap, or by covering them up by plowing them under, the worms will be destroyed, thus preventing their development into parent moths.

In some instances, experiment station workers in the double generation area have reported fair success in the control of the borer, under conditions where roasting ears are produced, by the timely application of dusts containing rotenone. This material, however, is at present too expensive to be used on a large scale.

STATE WILL PAY ONLY JUST DOG LAW CLAIMS

Enlisting the cooperation of Pennsylvania farmers and dog owners the Department of Agriculture through the Dog Law Enforcement Division has warned its investigators that indemnities on live stock and poultry killed by dogs must not exceed the actual market value of the slain stock or poultry at the time of the killing.

It is pointed out that while the Department would not encourage unnecessary arbitrary action on the part of the dog law investigators it insists that damage claims must be appraised at the actual value and that attempts to pad claims must be thoroughly checked and resisted by the investigators in the interest of fairness to all concerned.

The Department, it is understood, faced with a growing number of claims —many of them in apparently exhorbitant amounts—for damage done to live stock and poultry by dogs, will stand firm against allowing any but just settlements under the law.

It is expected by the Department that dog owners should endeavor to exercise a proper control of their dogs. Also that those whose stocks are damaged by dogs must not expect to get any more than just compensation for their losses. The Department emphasizes that the money thus paid out comes from the pockets of the taxpayers.

GRAPE LABEL LAW PROTECTS PURCHASERS

Purchasers of grapes in Pennsylvania, whether consumers, storekeepers, or distributors, are protected by the provisions of the Grape Marking Law, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announced yesterday.

This legislation, sponsored by Pennsylvania grape growers and enacted in 1929, has assisted greatly in the orderly marketing of Pennsylvania grapes. Growers and shippers have notified the Department of Agriculture that enforcement of this act has eliminated much of the misbranding and deception in the selling of grapes in closed packages in Pennsylvania markets.

It is announced that agents of the Department will check the grade markings of closed packages of grapes in producing sections, in transit, and in terminal markets of the Commonwealth.

CIDER SEASON LIVENS VINEGAR MAKING LAWS

This season of the year thrifty farmers are turning their apple surplus into vinegar. Frequent inquiries are made of the State Department of Agriculture as to the requirements for vinegar established by law. Cider vinegar or apple vinegar is defined as the product made by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentations of the juice of apples, and contains in one hundred cubic centimeters not less than four grams of acetic acid.

When apple or cider vinegar is of acidity of higher strength it may be reduced to a strength of not less than four per centum by weight of acetic acid by the adition of pure water, providing the cask, barrel, keg, or package containing such vinegar shall be plainly and distinctly marked or branded to show the presence of added water. The proper declaration to be placed upon such containers is "Reduced to four per centum acidity by the addition of water."

No vinegar shall be sold or exposed for sale as apple or cider vinegar which is not the legitimate product of pure apple juice, or vinegar not made exclusively from apple cider, or vinegar in which foreign substances, drugs or acids shall have been introduced as may appear upon proper tests. No vinegar shall be branded "fruit vinegar" unless the same be made wholly from grapes, apples, or other fruits.

MANUFACTURERS WARNED

The law provides a severe penalty for any one selling, offering for sale, delivering or having in possession with intent to sell or deliver a vinegar which is not up to the standards required by law. Farmers who are in doubt as to whether their vinegar meets the requirements of the law should take samples thereof to a commerical chemist in their vicinity for analysis.

The responsibility for compliance of a food product with the Pure Food Laws of the Commonwealth is placed squarely upon the manufacturer or packer of said products.

All packages containing vinegar shall be plainly and distinctly marked with the name and address of the manufacturer preceded by the words "manufactured by" or followed by the word "manufacturer."

Farmers should bear in mind the provision of the State law which prohibits the manufacturing, preparation, or bottling of vinegar in bottles, cans, or other containers upon the label or crown of which is printed the name of another bottler or manufacturer or on which is blown, imprinted, or stamped the name of another bottler or manufacturer.

HOGGING-OFF CORN

"Hogging-off is one of the most profitable ways of harvesting corn, providing that each field area is not larger than the pigs can feed off in two or three weeks. Use temporary fencing to section off a large field. An acre of corn yielding forty bushels of grain will feed twenty pigs averaging about 125 pounds each for about three weeks."

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NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY
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ELM TREE DISEASE SPREADING IN STATE

During 1938 there were ten American Elm trees found in Pennsylvania that were infected with the Dutch Elm Disease. These trees were located in Northampton and Bucks Counties and were destroyed as soon as the infection was confirmed. A quarantine was at once established in Pennsylvania to prevent the spread of the disease.

Intensive scouting for the disease was followed during 1939 by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. There are still over 200 scouts active in the eastern part of the state along the Delaware River. During the peak of the scouting season over 600 men were actively engaged in an extensive hunt for additional infected trees.

During this year's scouting season and up to September 26th, 217 infected trees were confirmed and destroyed in Bucks, Lehigh, Monroe, and Northampton Counties. When an infected elm is destroyed, all elm trees within a radius of 25 feet are also cut down and burned. The disease was first discovered in this country in 1930 in Ohio. In 1933 the infection was discovered in New Jersey in what later turned out to be an area of major importance that included parts of New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.

40 Million Trees Destroyed

While this major infected area has increased considerably this year, the number of infected trees found has been reduced by approximately 40% over the amount of infected trees found in 1938 according to official reports. Apparently the intensive sanitation and scouting work is responsible for this decrease. Since 1930 close to 57,000 infected elms were reported found and destroyed in the section embracing Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.

The disease is spread by Scolytid bark beetles that normally do not enter elm trees until external symptoms of decadence have become visible All dead and dying elm trees which are potential breeding places for these beetles are cut and destroyed. Over 4,000,000 such trees have already been removed as a sanitary or precautionary measure to bring the disease under control. This disease has been responsible for the removal of close to 5,400,000 elm trees in the United States since the fungus was first discovered in 1930.

There is no known cure for the disease, and control is obtained only by completely destroying infected trees. Removal of infected trees should take place before the Scolytid bark beetles have a chance to feed on the infected trees. This disease does not infect any other trees but elms as far as we know.

LAMB CONSUMPTION IN U. S. VARIES WIDELY

Lamb consumption and consumer preference surveys were the subject of a two-day conference in Chicago recently between representatives of the National Wool Growers Association, the National Live Stock and Meat Board, and the Institute of American Meat Packers.

The conference reported that the survey just completed by the Institute showed a wide variance in lamb consumption as between geographic localities, ranging from more than 40 pounds per capita consumption in 1938 in Boston to less than a pound per capita annual consumption in San Antonio.

In general the Institute survey showed the New England States as the largest lamb consuming area, with 1938 per capita consumption of 15.6 pounds, closely followed by the Middle Atlantic States, with a 1938 per capita consumption of 14.7 pounds. The lowest lamb consuming area is the South Central States, with a per capita consumption of 1.3 pounds.

SEPTEMBER SEES FARM PRODUCT PRICES JUMP

Index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products increased seven points during the month ended September 15.

Prices of many farm products advanced sharply during the month ended September 15. Though terminal market prices indicate some declines since September 15, the level reported today is the highest recorded since January, 1938.

The increase in the index of prices received for the United States as a whole is the largest monthly change recorded since the devaluation of the dollar in the spring of 1933. It sharply reversed the downward trend in the index that had continued uninterruptedly for the past two and one-half years.

Products	Sept. av. 1910-14	Aug. 15 1939	Sept. 15 1939
Wheat per bu.	$ .94	$ .64	$ .81
Corn per bu.	.80	.58	.68
Oats per bu.	.46	.36	.41
Barley per bu.	.70	.47	.54
Rye per bu.	.77	.54	.61
Buckwheat per bu.	.71	.55	.55
Potatoes per bu.	.77	.90	.85
Hay per ton	15.41	9.70	10.20
Apples per bu.	.60	.70	.65
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.34	6.70	7.90
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.42	7.40	7.90
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.28	9.40	10.30
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.84	3.40	3.55
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.48	7.70	8.20
Milk cows per head	53.66	74.00	76.00
Horses per head	173.60	130.00	122.00
Mules per head	...	135.00	127.00
Chickens per lb.	.138	.171	.173
Turkeys per lb.	...	.24	.24
Milk, wholesale, per 100 lbs.	1.65	1.80	1.95
Milk, retail, per qt.	.061	.110	.111
Butter per lb.	.30	.26	.28
Butterfat per lb.	...	.24	.25
Eggs per doz.	.254	.233	.268
Wool per lb.	.22	.27	.28

INDEX OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS

Products	Pre-war base	Aug. 15 1939	Sept. 15 1939
PENNSYLVANIA	100	112	119
Grains	100	71	86
Fruits	100	82	81
Meat animals	100	112	122
Dairy products	100	128	135
Chickens and eggs	100	100	111
Unclassified	100	105	101
UNITED STATES	100	88	98
Grains	100	64	83
Fruits	100	70	73
Meat animals	100	101	117
Dairy products	100	100	107
Chickens and eggs	100	90	102
Unclassified	100	100	98
Prices farmers pay	100	119	122
Farmers' purchasing power			
(Penna.)	100	94	98
(U. S.)	100	74	80

LABELS REQUIRED ON POTATO CONTAINERS

Proper grade labeling of all potatoes in closed packages sold in the State is now being checked by the State Department of Agriculture, it was announced today.

The Potato Marking Law of 1937 makes compulsory the branding or tagging of all closed packages of potatoes packed for sale, transported for sale, offered for sale, or sold in the Commonwealth.

The Department of Agriculture also points out that dealers selling potatoes improperly marked are not relieved of the responsibility for compliance with the law, because the grower or shipper might have erred in marking.

Checking the grades of potatoes is being conducted by the Department both at producing sections and at terminal markets. The law specifies that the potatoes be properly marked when packed and also when transported, offered for sale, or when sold.

GREAT BRITAIN PEGS PORK PRODUCT PRICES

Following the outbreak of war in Europe, the demand for American pork and pork products in the United Kingdom increased somewhat. However, about the middle of the month, Great Britain, according to the Institute of American Meat Packers, pegged the price of pork products and, since that time, trade in the United Kingdom has been unsatisfactory and shipments to that country from the United States have been curtailed.

With the return in our market of more normal supplies of meat and more normal buying habits of consumers, wholesale prices of beef, fresh pork and lamb declined from 3 to 41 per cent during the last three weeks of September from the peak levels reached during the first part of the month, the Institute pointed out yesterday in a review of the live stock and meat situation during the past month.

Wholesale prices of beef have now dropped from 3 to 20 per cent from the early September peak levels; wholesale prices of fresh pork declined from 4 to 41 per cent, and wholesale prices of lamb declined from 25 to 26 per cent, the Institute noted. Wholesale prices of fresh pork also are substantially lower than a year ago; prices of beef, lamb and veal are somewhat above the abnormally low levels of a year ago.

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PENNSYLVANIA HENS TOP LAYING RECORDS

PENNSYLVANIA hens in egg laying have topped the state record by eleven per cent to September first of this year as compared with a similar period for 1938 and for the ten year average, according to State-Federal Crop Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture. Also for the United States the indicated production of eggs for the year on September 1 was 6 percent greater than on that date in 1938 and about 7 percent greater than the 10-year September 1, average.

Most prices received by farmers in Pennsylvania advanced sharply from August 15 to mid-September. Eggs increased from 23.3 cents to 26.8 cents but are still considerably below September last year. Poultry advanced very slightly and also remains under mid-September prices in 1938. While prices received by Keystone farmers for chickens and eggs have increased 11 percent since mid-August, feed prices have advanced 15 percent, about 4 percent faster than eggs and poultry. Other costs of production are estimated to have increased 3 percent.

Price Adjustment Due

Since mid-September egg and poultry prices have receded somewhat on the New York Market because the supply situation could not support the higher prices, in combination with the falling off in demand because of the Jewish Holiday season and the effect of higher retail prices on consumption. However, the effect of these larger supplies on prices has been and will continue to be at least partly offset by increased consumer incomes. In the immediate future poultry producers will be especially concerned with changes in egg and poultry prices with respect to changes in feed prices in order to adjust production costs in line with returns.

The average price of 100 pounds home-mixed laying mash increased from $1.52 in August to $1.73 in September and scratch feed from $1.07 to $1.23 and are indicative of feed price changes generally during the month. The feed situation in Pennsylvania indicated by the crop production estimates on September 1 as that supplies of feed grains will be about equal to 1938 for the State as a whole.

WELL GRADED POTATOES ARE AVAILABLE NOW

CONSUMERS who could not secure Pennsylvania potatoes during the summer months are advised by the Department of Agriculture that Pennsylvania potatoes of high quality are now available in all markets in the state.

Recent check-ups made by agents of the Department show that the movement of Pennsylvania-grown potatoes has been rather heavy in recent weeks and increasing in volume that Pennsylvania consumers are partial to well-graded Pennsylvania potatoes, that consumer-packaged potatoes from all producing states are more in demand than ordinary bulk stocks, and that the average quality which the Pennsylvania consumer may now purchase at the corner grocery or fruit market is considerably higher than it was possible to secure a few years ago.

The Pennsylvania Department further announces that state agents are checking the grade labeling of closed packages of potatoes to insure the consumer of receiving the quality indicated on the bag.

APPLE EXPORT TRADE SERIOUSLY CURTAILED

VOLUME of Pennsylvania apples going into storage for winter use is not as heavy as usual, the Department of Agriculture announced today.

Reports from growers, shippers, and storage warehousemen indicate that the tonnage of stored apples already put away and reservations of storage space for the remainder of the harvest season are greatly below normal.

The Department also explains this light movement into storage on several factors. First, the crop is not as large as earlier indicated; second, most of the heavy producing varieties this year were early-season kinds, already consumed to a large extent; third, the export apple movement ordinarily taking about 20 to 30% of the Pennsylvania commercial crop has been seriously curtailed so that many growers are not harvesting the small sizes, generally in demand for export, and are hauling heavier sizes to canners and to cider mills rather than to storage for later export.

The Department advises Pennsylvania consumers that it seems advisable to purchase the winter supply of apples during the fall harvest period, since apples will be less plentiful this winter and will have storage charges added to the cost of the fruit. Pennsylvania varieties best suited for winter storing in cold cellar or in unheated attics are Stayman, Rome, Baldwin, York, and Black Twig.

RED CLOVER SEED CROP LOWERS YIELD

DRY, hot weather throughout most of the growing season in the red cloverseed producing areas of Pennsylvania lowered yields and caused extensive abandonment of acreage this year. Many fields with a poor catch were cut for hay. Loss in cleaning seed this year will run heavy. Latest comparative 1938-39 red clover seed crop report for Pennsylvania follows:

Acreage 1938	Yield per acre 1938	Production 1938
18,000	1.0 bu.	18,000 bu.
1939	1939	1939
10,800	.8 bu.	8,600 bu.

Red clover seed production for the United States this year is expected by the Agricultural Marketing Service to be about 27 percent smaller than in 1938. It is estimated that 1,343,000 bushels (80,580,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed were produced this year, compared with 1,830,000 bushels (109,800,000 pounds) last year and about 1,320,000 bushels (79,200,000 pounds), the 10-year (1928-37) average.

Acreage Reduced

Decreased production this year is attributed to a reduction in acreage from that of last year, which was next to the largest on record. Yields per acre are expected to average about 10 percent higher than the below-average yields of 1938. 1939 production is indicated to be smaller than 1938 in all States that produce important quantities, except Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. Decreases are also most marked in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky; that is, in the eastern portion of the red clover seed producing area.

Prices to growers in principal producing States, September 10-15, ranged mostly from $14 to $14.50 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, compared with $11.10 last year and $18, the 5-year (1933-37) average for corresponding dates.

NEW HEALTH RULES FOR BREEDING AND DAIRY CATTLE AT FARM SHOW

ALL entries in breeding classes at the 1940 Farm Show, whether for exhibition or educational purposes, according to a recent decision by the State Farm Products Show Commission, shall carry health certificates issued by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, indicating that the cattle have been identified as originating in an Accredited Herd, Modified Accredited Area, or in a herd negative to a tuberculin test under official supervision.

All entries shall be identified as originating in Bang Disease Free Certified herds, and such animals shall be negative to a blood test for Bang's Disease during the period between November 15, 1939, and December 31, 1939, or from herds located within a Bang disease tested area which are credited with two negative blood tests covering a period of not less than twelve (12) months nor more than fifteen (15) months, and such animals shall be negative to a blood test for Bang Disease during the period between November 15, 1939, and December 31, 1939. The blood for the test of the entries to the Farm Show will be drawn by representatives of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, who shall identify all animals so tested, and all animals to be shown shall be negative in all dilutions.

All entries in dairy and breeding classes exhibited shall be vaccinated against hemorrhagic septicemia with agressin two or three weeks prior to shipment, or bacterin several days prior to shipment, and recommend that the remainder of the herd be so treated.

To be eligible for admission to the Farm Show, all animals for exhibition shall carry certificates issued by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that they have qualified in accordance with the health requirements of the Farm Show. In no case shall any animal be admitted that shows physical evidence of having any transmissible disease.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture

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RABIES AND WORM FEARS APPEASED BY LABORATORY EXPERTS

EXPERTS at the laboratory at Summerdale of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture not infrequently are called upon to appease the fears of those beset by unfounded but nevertheless terrifying beliefs. To show when a worm is not a worm was the latest of this type of public service.

According to Dr. C. P. Bishop, Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the belief that rabies in dogs is caused by a "worm in the tongue of a dog" has prevailed in many parts of the world.

Evidence that this belief exists in Pennsylvania, Dr. Bishop said, was afforded by a dog's head recently sent by a Pennsylvanian to the laboratory. The sender declared that the dog had rabies, because he "had cut the rabies worm out of the tongue of the dog." The so-called worm wrapped in wax paper was attached to the tongue of the dog. The experts found that the "worm" was a band of fibrous tissue normally found in the tongues of all dogs.

Another case of worm fright concerned a strip of bacon which the anguished victim of a delusion believed to contain worms. Examination disclosed the "worms" were not worms but blood vessels not completely drained of blood. These looked not unlike a small worm or grub. And the victim who, it was believed, had eaten part of the slice of bacon went away relieved.

PENNSYLVANIA TRUCK CROP GROWTH DELAYED

SEASONABLE temperatures and cooler nights, together with the lack of moisture, delayed growth of most truck crops in Pennsylvania, according to Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg. Rains which fell throughout the State the last few days of September will promote growth and aid in the development of late growing crops. No damaging frosts have been reported. Danish cabbage in the Waterford (Erie County) area has been growing slowly; fields were dry, heads small, and maturity delayed. Rot is prevalent in some fields. In all other areas insufficient moisture has hampered the crop, but rains at the end of the month should prove beneficial. Movement of the crop has been light from all areas except Schuylkill County. Some domestic cabbage is still available, and a light movement of late Savoy cabbage is going to market from the Bucks-Philadelphia area. In the Bucks-Philadelphia area, except where irrigated, late planted beets and carrots lacked sufficient moisture to provide normal growth. Celery and spinach likewise were affected by the dry weather although irrigated fields developed normally due to the favorable mild temperatures which prevailed in this area.

Arizona Lettuce Hit

Market tomatoes and snap beans are about over, with quality now poor. Spinach movement will be increasing in volume while the heavy movement of carrots and beets is expected to continue. Celery will be ready for market from this area by October 10-15. Late market tomatoes (Bucks-Philadelphia included) are ripening very slowly. The Erie County "green shipped" movement is nearly over.

In most sections from New Jersey southward to Florida, September weather was fairly favorable, although some areas were too dry for best growth of vegetables, and in Florida too much rain fell in some sections. In Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas growing conditions are generally favorable with truck crops in Texas further advanced than usual. Good rains improved the water supply in Arizona, but ruined some newly sown fields of lettuce. Hot weather followed by heavy rains in late September injured California vegetables somewhat. In Washington and Oregon growing conditions continue somewhat unfavorable.

PENNSYLVANIA GRAPE CROP TOPS 1938 YIELD

PENNSYLVANIA produced 23,800 tons of grapes this year or approximately 780 tons more than in 1938 according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture. Grapes in the Erie Belt of the state, the report notes, ripened fast and early during September and are said to be very sweet and of fine quality. For the United States the total crop is now placed at 2,578,220 tons, compared with 2,703,550 tons in 1938. In California, production of wine grapes is estimated for this year at 562,000 tons. Table grapes total is placed at 380,000 tons and the raisin variety at 1,337,000 tons.

FEED CROP YIELDS WELL ABOVE AVERAGE

PENNSYLVANIA crop yields, despite the dry season and a continued lack of moisture, are above average for wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, and tobacco, while tame hay, buckwheat, and potato yields are lower than average, according to the report issued today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

The yield of tobacco in the State for 1939 will be considerably above the 1928-37 average. Buckwheat and tame hay were the only feed crops below the ten-year estimate. For September rainfall .17 inches below normal and temperatures 1.8 degrees above was reported as the average of seven weather stations throughout the State. The shortage of rainfall was more important than implied by the figures because heavy rains which fell during the last few days made favorable comparisons but concealed the fact that except for the northwestern section little rain had fallen all month.

This situation is reflected in the delayed seeding of wheat as fields were too dry to work satisfactorily. Seeding is expected to gain momentum after the recent rains. Rye and barley have made a good start in the southeastern counties. Ideal conditions have prevailed during most of the month, and harvesting of apples, potatoes, and tobacco advanced rapidly.

Milk production per cow in herds of correspondents is again lower than average for the month. Winter feeding has started earlier than usual in the northern tier counties due to a shortage of roughage. Recent gains in milk prices have been largely offset by rising feed costs. The pear crop is maturing very nicely. Grapes in the Erie Belt ripened fast and evenly during September and are said to be very sweet and of fine quality. Juice plants began taking grapes on September 27, and other plants began receiving October second.

TOMATO CROP JUMPS IN PENNSYLVANIA 33 PER CENT IN 10 YEARS

PENNSYLVANIA now ranks as the sixth principal tomato canning state in the United States with a total production of 123,400 tons of tomatoes in 1939, according to a report of the State Department of Agriculture. Pennsylvania is surpassed only by Indiana, California, Maryland, New Jersey, and Ohio in the order named.

The Pennsylvania acreage planted in tomatoes in 1939 was 18,700 acres compared to 16,400 in 1938 and to 7,900 acres for the 10-year period, 1928-1937. The 1939 season in Pennsylvania was generally quite favorable for tomato production and growers report an average yield of 6.6 tons to the acre compared with 5.3 tons in 1938 and 4.3 tons for the years from 1928-1937.

The Department attributes this increase in tomato acreage in Pennsylvania to grower demand for additional cash crops, to favorable growing conditions in the state both as to soil and climate, and to the increasing demand from canners processors for increased production of high quality tomatoes in sections relatively near to nation's largest markets. Most of the increase in tomato growth is said to be due to the increased demand for tomato juices, soups, or catsups.

OCTOBER CORN CROP TOPS RECORD FOR U. S.

WITH the harvesting of the corn crop in progress at an unusually early date and a minimum of frost damage, production is estimated to be about equal to last year's crop and about 10 percent above average production during the 1928-37 period which includes the drought years, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the State Department of Agriculture. The carry-over of old corn on farms is estimated at 24 percent of last year's crop or 546,000,000 bushels.

This is by far the largest October carry-over of corn on record, but about half of the total is sealed corn on which a Government loan has been made. The decrease in farm stocks of corn during the last three months was about the same as at the same season last year and more than in other recent years, except 1933. Stocks of wheat remaining on farms October 1 amounted to 323,213,000 bushels which is 4.5 percent of this year's production.

MILK YIELD LOWER AND EGG GREATER FOR YEAR

TOTAL milk production for the United States on October 1 was nearly 2 percent below production at the same season last year, production per cow being more than 2 percent lower and the number of cows only slightly larger according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Farm chicken flocks contained about 4 percent more layers this year than on October 1 a year ago, and 6 percent more pullets not yet of laying age. Eggs laid per 100 hens on October 1 were lower than on that date in the past two years. Total egg production was slightly greater than a year ago.

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GRAPE CROP HARVEST OVER BY NOVEMBER 1

HARVESTING of Pennsylvania's commercial grape crop, mostly grown along the shores of Lake Erie, in Erie County, is progressing rapidly and will probably be completed before November 1, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Most of the grapes sold on the fresh market or delivered to juice plants are being inspected by state licensed inspectors. These inspectors report the grapes are of better than average quality, but as the sugar content of the grapes is high, the grapes taste sweeter than usual this season.

OATS AND BARLEY INCOME HAS SHRUNK

IN recent years the cash income received by growers of oats has been less than half as large as it was in the years just before the World War, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington. The long decline (1910-1938) in income from oats, the Bureau reports, has been caused largely by reduction in requirements for feed for horses and mules in cities. The smaller export demand and the lessened amount of barley used for industrial purposes has accounted for the decline in income from barley.

During the war years, income from oats increased until in 1918 it was two and one half times the 1910-14 average. Following the war there was a sharp decline and the income by 1934 had fallen so low it was only 23 percent of the pre-war average. That particular year reflected serious drought and short oats crop as well as a low price.

Barley Trend Like Oats

Income from barley has followed the same trend as that from oats. Decline in barley prices since the war has been due to reduced exports and during the years 1918-32 to a lessened use of barley by breweries. In recent years there has been a substantial improvement largely because of increased brewery demand. In the past three years the quantity of barley used by the brewing and distilling industries has averaged over 60 million bushels or slightly more than in the pre-prohibition period.

Under normal conditions three-fourths of the barley crop is consumed by livestock. In short crop years, however, the percentage of the crop used for industrial purposes rises. Thus in the drought years 1934 and 1936 it is estimated that over half the short barley crops was used for industrial and commercial purposes.

Barley exports used to amount to a fourth to a half of the total sales. From 1929 to 1934 exports declined sharply because of short crops here and because of decline in foreign demand. During drought years 1934 and 1936 there were net imports of barley. After harvesting a large 1937 crop, however, exports increased substantially. Last year (1938) they exceeded [illegible] million bushels or about 18 percent of the total sales.

RUTGERS TO LAUNCH TURKEY STUDY TIME

WORK will start November 1 on a new turkey research center at Millville, New Jersey, according to a recent announcement of Rutgers University. Start of work on the new center will make New Jersey the first state to establish an experimental station devoted exclusively to the investigation of turkey husbandry problems.

DOMESTIC HONEY CROP MUCH LESS THAN 1938

IMPORTS of honey to the United States for the year ended June 30, 1939, totaled one quarter of a million pounds from foreign countries and approximately 2 million pounds from Puerto Rico and Hawaii according to a report of the Federal Department of Agriculture at Washington. This report states that the domestic honey crop for this year will be substantially smaller than the 1938 which was estimated at 200 million pounds. Outlining honey crop conditions the report read:

"Unusually hot weather during the summer, with lack of rainfall, sharply reduced early prospects for a large crop of white honey in the White Clover Belt, which ranges from New York westward and southwestward through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois and States to the North.

"The same conditions, in addition to countless millions of grasshoppers and alfalfa weevils, reduced the yield of White Sweet Clover-Alfalfa honey in the Intermountain States.

Insect Poison Kills Bees

"In Utah, spray poisoning and poisoned bait, intended for other insects, reduced the number of bees.

"California reports one of the shortest crops in years, especially in the southern part of the State, where the crop of Orange honey was only 30 percent of normal. And the output of California White Sage honey is even smaller.

"Good yields were reported in some sections. Heavy honey crops were noted this year in the eastern portion of the Plains States. Many beekeepers in Iowa, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, and eastern South Dakota reported yields of White Clover and White Sweet Clover honey ranging 100 to 200 pounds to the colony. Michigan and Louisiana yielded fairly well."

1939 TURKEY CROP LARGEST OF RECORD

THE 1939 turkey crop is the largest of record—almost 32 million birds. This is 22 percent larger than the 1938 crop of over 26 million birds, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service at Washington. Cold storage holdings on September 1 were almost double those of the same date last year—10,808,000 pounds, compared with 5,711,000 pounds on September 1, 1938. When large supplies of a commodity are available, it is the better quality that sells first. For this reason, consumers and dealers are going to be especially discriminating in their turkey purchases this year.

MEAT HYGIENE DIVISION MAKES STRICT TESTS

THE Meat Hygiene Division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports following activities for year to October 1, 1939.

For period stated, field forces have examined 5,489 abattoirs and served 21 defect notices. Failure to remedy defects by owners resulted in the closing of 9 establishments by the Department.

A total of 309,838 carcasses have been examined and passed for human consumption by Meat Hygiene Division. For same period, 23,486,368 pounds of meat and meat food products and 10,346,326 pounds of edible organs have been examined and passed for human consumption.

TRUCK CROP TO MOVE HEAVY IN NOVEMBER

GROWING conditions in Pennsylvania the first half of October, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, were mostly favorable for the development of commercial truck crops. Heavy frost and freezing on October 15 and 16 practically finished tender and bunch vegetables. The Waterford (Erie County) area domestic cabbage crop is nearly gone. Trucks have moved close to 35% of the Danish cabbage, and rail movement will start about November 1. The Schuylkill County truck movement of Danish has passed the peak, and in Indiana County a poor grade crop, small in head as well as quantity, is being marketed.

In the Bucks-Philadelphia area weather has been favorable for spinach with large quantities of good quality available. Movement has been quite heavy and is expected to continue during November. Supplies of beets and carrots are moving steadily. However, much of these crops will be stored and marketed during the winter months. Celery is a short crop of good quality. At present price is fair but movement will not be heavy until next month. Market tomato shipments are over.

All truck is pretty well cleaned up in New Jersey with the exception of root crops, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, and spinach. Frosts occurred last week which killed lima and string beans in northern and central parts of the State. The price of late spinach has dropped off considerably since the first of the month, and it hardly pays for picking, containers, and transportation.

Spinach Crop Late

In Virginia, spinach, kale, cabbage, and broccoli have made fair to good progress. The spinach crop is late with only a very light movement expected from November 5 to 15, and the movement will not be heavy until November 25 to December 1. Unless weather conditions are favorable, some of the late planted fall crop may have to be carried over to spring.

There is a large increase in broccoli acreage this year on the Eastern Shore. Part of this acreage is for freezing and part for fresh market. The yield, as a whole, is expected to be good. The harvesting of the earliest fields began the first part of October with supplies expected to last until curtailed by freezes in December.

In the Elizabeth City section of North Carolina, cabbage yields are considerably less than last year's good crop. The movement of the crop proved to be a little earlier than expected with about 50 percent shipped by October 15.

Bean Crop Below Normal

The fall snap bean crop in Florida was damaged by the heavy rains in the Everglades, some acreage being lost, yields damaged, and planting delayed. Yield indications of fall crops of beans, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, and tomatoes are below normal. A fair volume of beans should be available in the State the first week in November.

South Carolina fall crop of snap beans is now moving mostly by truck, with a few cars by rail. Shipments should increase until November 1. Some real early cabbage is now moving by truck, but volume will be very small until November.

California carrot shipments should hold steady during the balance of October. Celery shipments started last week from the Delta Area and should increase steadily.

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POTATO WART DISEASE FACES ERADICATION

WITH the objective of getting rid in Pennsylvania of both potato wart and quarantine, the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg has been carrying on an eradication campaign of departmental surveys that up to this year a total of 928 infected gardens have been located in 75 localities in 13 counties. Eradication surveys have been and will be kept up annually by the Department. The status of the potato wart control is shown in a statement issued by the Department as follows:

"Potato wart disease was first found in Pennsylvania near Hazleton in the fall of 1918. An intensive survey was immediately undertaken by State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, special attention being given to villages and towns throughout our coal mining districts, into which it was known large shipments of European potatoes had been made following the short crop season of 1912.

"Discovery of the potato wart disease in isolated districts of Pennsylvania caused immediate concern for following reasons:

1. While potato wart may not spread as rapidly and freely as most plant diseases do, yet it does spread; otherwise it would not be found in this country.

2. With wart let loose in potato districts of Pennsylvania, land values would certainly suffer in addition to direct losses to the potato crop.

3. In the absence of regulatory action by Pennsylvania, we would reasonably expect that other states would place restrictions against this state in order to protect themselves. This would be a serious handicap to Pennsylvania growers and shippers.

4. Over ninety percent of the Pennsylvania potato crop consists of susceptible varieties. Shifting to immune or resistant varieties, even if available, would mean seed certification and inspection on a statewide basis which would cost as much, if not more, than the maintenance of a quarantine.

"With these facts in mind, the policy of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for the past twenty years will show a steadfast effort to accomplish the following objectives: 1. To prevent the spread of potato wart disease from known infected areas by a rigid quarantine; 2. to maintain continuous surveys of suspected and susceptible areas, and 3. to conduct studies of the potato wart organism with special emphasis on control and ultimate eradication.

"Soil treatment for eradication of potato wart has been applied to all known infected gardens at Moosic, Lackawanna County; Osceola Mills, Clearfield County; Newton, Centre County; Rural Valley and Yatesboro, Armstrong County.

"After five years' checking of all potato plantings in these communities without finding any evidence of potato wart, the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, has determined that the quarantine may be safely removed from the areas affected at these various points.

"Similar eradication work is under way in eighteen other quarantined areas and further removal of restrictions will follow where eradication is proved successful. These results encourage the hope that in time we can be rid of both potato wart and the quarantine."

SPUD SCHOOL GRADS QUALIFY AS GRADERS

POTATO growers, shippers, vocational school boys and farm labor numbering nearly 1000 persons have attended the potato grading inspection schools held throughout the state this year, the State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg announces.

These "potato schools" were called by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association and were held with the assistance of the Pennsylvania State College which formulated the educational program and Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture which passed upon the qualifications of the applicants.

The last school in the series was held at "Camp Potato" in Potter County, this meeting being preceded by others in Lehigh, Lancaster, Cambria, Somerset, Clarion and Crawford Counties. The nearly 250 who received this training have been qualified to sit as local grade supervisors for the Potato Growers Association.

PRICES PAID FARMERS IN PENNSYLVANIA RISE

PRICES paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products increased four points during the month ended October 15 according to the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Average level of prices received by farmers in the United States in mid-October was 1 point lower than a month earlier. Prices of grains and meat animals reacted after their spectacular rise in early September and by October 15 had lost about one-third of their gains.

"Chickens and eggs, and dairy products, however, made substantial seasonal advances, and held the all-commodity index fairly close to the September figure. At 97 percent of the 1910-14 level, the mid-October index of prices received by farmers was 1 point lower than a month earlier but was 2 points higher than the October 1938 average."

The State Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, issued a commodity price comparative table for Pennsylvania as follows:

Commodity	Unit	Oct. av. 1910-14	Oct. 15 1938	Oct. 15 1939
Wheat	Bu.	$.95	$.62	$.84
Corn	Bu.	.75	.59	.63
Oats	Bu.	.46	.32	.40
Barley	Bu.	.68	.50	.54
Rye	Bu.	.77	.56	.65
Buckwheat	Bu.	.69	.54	.62
Potatoes	Bu.	.69	.65	.90
Hay	Ton	15.51	8.60	10.70
Apples	Bu.	.59	.75	.60
Hogs	Cwt.	8.46	8.40	7.40
Beef cattle	Cwt.	6.28	7.10	7.70
Veal calves	Cwt.	8.38	9.80	10.10
Sheep	Cwt.	4.88	3.55	3.60
Lambs	Cwt.	6.10	7.30	8.20
Milk cows	Head	54.22	79.00	77.00
Horses	Head	169.00	135.00	121.00
Mules	Head	.....	137.00	129.00
Chickens	Lb.	.134	.174	.169
Turkeys	Lb.	.176	.24	.24
Milk,* w. s.	Cwt.	1.74	2.05	2.10
Milk, retail	Qt.	.063	.109	.112
Butter	Lb.	.31	.29	.29
Butterfat	Lb.	.....	.28	.27
Eggs	Doz.	.292	.343	.290
Wool	Lb.	.21	.23	.35
		Pre-war base		
Index all farm products		100	121	123
Grains		100	70	86
Fruits		100	93	75
Meat animals		100	114	118
Dairy products		100	138	142
Chickens and eggs		100	133	116
Unclassified		100	79	108
Prices farmers pay		100	121	122
Farmers' puchasing power		100	100	101

* Wholesale

STATE BEE INSPECTION CLEARS WAY FOR 1940

THE annual apiary inspection service conducted by the Department of Agriculture was continued this year from the middle of May to September first. According to the report of the Bureau of Plant Industry the first work comprised checking conditions of bees and apiaries where "clean-up" work had been directed last season and where no reports had been received indicating that box hives, crossed comb hives and diseased colonies had been properly cared for.

Seven hundred and fifty visits of this kind were made in May and June and it was necessary to prosecute only two beekeepers for refusing to comply with instructions after having been given a second notice to "clean-up." This type of work was done in Erie, Warren, Forest, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming, Columbia, Luzerne, Monroe, Bedford, Fulton, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, Adams, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Berks, Lehigh, Bucks, Delaware, and Philadelphia Counties or twenty-four counties in all.

In addition, initial inspections were completed in Erie, Elk, Lycoming, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cumberland, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, and Berks Counties. Initial inspection work was also begun but not completed in Washington, Lawrence, and Schuylkill Counties.

In most cases where disease existed and illegal hives were found, the beekeeper cooperated in burning, treating, or otherwise correcting the condition. In three counties all diseased colonies and all box and crossed comb hives were eliminated before the end of the inspection season.

In several other counties receiving initial inspection, very little follow-up work remains to be done next season. Altogether, there will be less follow-up work to be taken care of next spring, in comparison to the number of bees inspected, than were had since the area "clean-up" plan of inspection was started about ten years ago. This is important, especially for disease control. The sooner a case of disease is corrected, the less likely is it to be a center of infection to healthy colonies.

MORE POTENT SPRAYS GIVE SEEDLESS FRUIT

TECHNIQUE of producing fruit from unpolinated flowers—known to scientists as parthenocarpy—advanced another step when scientists of the Department of Agriculture at Washington found two new growth substances—napthalene acetic acid and napthalene acetamide—are much more effective as pollen substitutes than substances used as sprays in previous tests.

The experiments renew interest in parthenocarpic fruits, which develop normally but produce no embryos, or seed. Bananas and navel oranges are examples of parthenocarpic fruits.

Most of the work with the two new substances has been with the holly plant. With holly, the male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. Berries develop only on the female plant after fertilization by insect-borne pollen from the male plant. In the tests the female plants were sprayed with weak solutions of the substances and covered with glassine bags to protect against pollination.

Both greenhouse and outside holly plants were sprayed. Using an 0.01 percent solution, the strongest of three solutions used, 85 to 98 percent of the flowers sprayed set fruit. The napthalene acetamide was slightly more effective than the napthalene acetic acid.

In previous experiments with strawberries, and using indole butyric acid as the spray, partial success was had in growing a set of parthenocarpic fruit. The embryos did not develop, but the hard seed coverings grew just the same, giving the parthenocarpic fruit the appearance of normal berries.

Experiments will continue with other fruits and substances. Production of fruits free from seeds would be commercially desirable in some fruits such as tomatoes which do not have a hard seed covering about the embryo. Florists who make a specialty of small holly plants for Christmas decorating might find the expense warranted as insurance of a full set of berries.

STALLIONS HIT NEW RECORD FOR STATE

THE Stallion Enrollment Section, Division of Miscellaneous Diseases, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, reports a new record has been established in the number of stallions licensed to stand for public service in Pennsylvania. Four hundred and fifty-three licenses have been issued.

The above number includes sixteen licenses issued to stand Jacks and this number represents an increase over the number of Jacks previously licensed. The horse and mule industry is improved over the 1938 year. Men who raise good colts now have found that it is to their advantage in that they are finding them more profitable than other livestock when the time comes to sell.

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"SUNRISE ROUNDUP" NEW AIR PROGRAM ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS

JOHN H. LIGHT, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, announces that a new series of radio programs—the first of its type ever rendered under the direct auspices of the Department of Agriculture and designated as the "Sunrise Roundup"—will be on the air from radio station WHP, Harrisburg, every week day morning at 6:30 o'clock.

In addition to talks by well known authorities on all phases of agriculture and kindred subjects there will be given each morning up-to-the-minute market reports and prices on livestock, grain, hay, etc. Music, vocal and instrumental, will daily intersperse the technical addresses and reports.

Secretary Light inaugurated this series of agricultural programs which made its initial bow to Pennsylvania farmers on Monday, November 13 by going on the air himself. In pointing out the purpose of these radio broadcasts, he said:

"To bring before the farmers and other citizens of the State the objects and the endeavors of the service rendered to agriculture and to the public at large by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"The department," Mr. Light continued, "is largely one of administrative functions. Numerous laws passed by the legislature from time to time are delegated to the department for enforcement. Through several bureaus, namely Animal Industry, Foods and Chemistry, Plant Industry and Marketing, the services of the department affect almost every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania in some form or another."

Secretary Light after briefly describing the functions of the various bureaus said:

"Daily there will be presented on this SUNRISE ROUNDUP information and news regarding all the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, the work of the extension service of the Pennsylvania State College, since that institution cooperates to the fullest extent to carry on the work of education and information among the farmers of Pennsylvania. There will also appear on this program the leaders of farm organizations who stand for the interest of agriculture, believing as we do that agriculture is basic to all industry.

"We are not forgetting that the interests of agriculture are the interests of the urban folks and that in like manner the interests of city folks are the interests of farmer folks."

1940 POULTRY AND EGG STOCKS TO TOP 1939

MARKET receipts of both dressed poultry and eggs are expected to continue larger this fall and winter than last according to the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg. Storage stocks of eggs and poultry are now larger than last year, and are expected to be above 1939 levels on January 1, 1940.

Some further increase, the Department points out, in the number of fall and winter broilers to be raised in the principal commercial broiler-producing areas in the East is in prospect for the coming fall and winter, according to reports received from representative producers. Despite the fact that the past season was one of record high production and that prices were comparatively low, many commercial producers were able to realize some profit in their operations. This was possible partly because of low feed prices and partly through efficient management resulting from commercial operations.

The Department issued a summary as follows:

Items		Pennsylvania Oct. 1939	Oct. 1938	Oct. Aver.
Hens and pullets per farm flock		89	93	90
Eggs produced per 100 layers		29.9	28.9	26.5
Average mid-month prices paid farmers	Eggs	c29.0	34.3	29.2
	Chickens	c16.9	17.4	13.4
	Wheat	c84	62	95
	Corn	c63	59	75
Aver. price, 100 lbs. home-mixed	Laying mash	$1.71	1.47	...
	Scratch feed	$1.22	1.05	...
Aver. price, 100 lbs. commercial	Laying mash	$2.30	2.00	...

	Sept. 1939	Sept. 1938	Sept. Aver.
Egg receipts at four leading markets	859,800 Cases	763,800 Cases	939,400 Cases
Poultry receipts	32,692,000 lbs.	30,008,000 lbs.	28,943,000 lbs.

FEWER COLD STORAGE APPLES THAN IN 1938

WAREHOUSE reports indicate that the quantities of apples moved into cold storage in Pennsylvania at the beginning of the present month, according to the State Department of Agriculture, was 1,378,000 bushels as compared with 1,763,000 bushels on the same date in 1938. Storage holdings of pears in Pennsylvania were 29,000 boxes and bushel baskets compared with 28,000 for last year.

APPLE CIDER MAKERS SENT S.O.S. FLASH

THE Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg through its Bureau of Foods and Chemistry today isssued precautions to be observed by farmers who propose to turn their apple surplus into apple butter, whether for home use or for the public market, as follows:

1. Only clean, ripe, sound, edible fruit should be used.
2. Any other ingredients entering into the product should be clean, wholesome, and fit for human consumption.
3. Ingredients foreign to normal apple butter are prohibited.
4. Apples should be thoroughly washed in order to remove any sand or soil clinging thereto.
5. Apples should be thoroughly washed to remove any residue of spray materials.
6. Every safeguard should be taken to prevent bark, stems, and leaves from entering the product.
7. Cooking apparatus should be thoroughly sterilized.
8. Those engaged actively in the manufacture of apple butter should be clean about their persons and clothing.
9. The finished product should be placed in clean, sterilized containers.
10. When apple butter is to be placed on the public market, the containers must bear labels indicating truthfully the contents and the name and address of the manufacturer thereof, preceded by the words "manufactured by" or followed by the word "manufacturer."

If these precautions are followed, it was noted by the Department, it will insure to Pennsylvania consumers of cider a higher quality than is usual and will result in a great financial return to the farmer.

STOP STRAY CANINES AND PREVENT RABIES SAY DOG LAW MEN

IN Pennsylvania during the last several years Rabies, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, has occurred in about one third of the counties, and during the last three years, approximately fifty percent of the cases have been found in three-tenths of one percent of the area of the state. Dogs infected with Rabies usually die within five or six days after the appearance of symptoms. In case of death within a ten day period, the brain of the dog affected should be forwarded, the Department states, for examination, to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry Laboratory, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, P. O. Box 403.

From January 1, 1939 to November 1, 1939, three hundred and twenty-three (323) positive cases of Rabies in animals were reported as the result of examinations made at the laboratory. One of the difficulties in guarding against complications of this disease is due to the fact that many people are unaware of the danger that exists.

The chief disseminator of this disease is the stray and ownerless dog and those owners who allow their dogs to run at large. The control of the disease is dependent upon the proper authority and supervision over all dogs. There is plenty of evidence that Rabies have been successfully controlled and eliminated from a number of areas by the proper execution of police measures. These include the elimination of uncontrolled dogs.

Full cooperation from the public, the Bureau emphasizes, in keeping their dogs under control at all times, will greatly assist the sanitary police officials in accomplishing the task. The enforcement of the provisions of the Dog Law in eliminating stray dogs and the laws for the prevention and control of Rabies is for the purpose of protecting human health and safeguarding the health and danger to other animals, livestock, and poultry.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 24 Harrisburg, November 23, 1939 No. 47

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MILKING GOATS, ALSO GOATS MILK ARE IN INCREASING DEMAND

MILKING goats in Pennsylvania are receiving wide spreading attention from an industrial viewpoint inasmuch as there is a rapidly growing demand for goats' milk for human consumption according to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture. The Department points out that goats' milk is especially valuable for infants and invalids and notes that due to the small amount of investment, limited and inexpensive quarters required for maintenance the low cost of feeding milk goat herds are increasing.

"Formerly goats were subjected", the Department in a report on the subject, said, "to considerable ridicule, but today they are an important factor in the economic life of many families. Goats' milk can be utilized for the same purpose as cows' milk, and there is very little difference in the nutritive properties and the Bacterial counts are frequent below one thousand organisms per cubic centimeter.

To Create A Goat Dairy

"Goats' milk," the report continues, is known as capric milk. There are many breeds and types of goats, but the leading breeds in Pennsylvania are the Saanens, Taggenburgs, Nubian, and Alpines. The male goat is called a buck, and when establishing a goat dairy it is very important to select a good dairy type of buck as he is considered half of the herd. Some bucks are hornless and are desired by many breeders. The female goat is called a doe, and they should be selected for milking type and conformation, the same as for a good dairy cow. Goat offsprings are called Kids, and the act of having offsprings is called Kidding.

"Does are generally bred only once a year", the report reads, "and scheduled to kid during the early spring. The period of gestation in does is about 152 days or less and the usual number of kids born at one time is two and sometimes three. Goats are in their prime when from four to six years old and young does should not be bred before they are about one and one half years old. The handling of bucks is a very important factor in a goat dairy, due to the odor and habits, and it is necessary to confine the buck in a separate barn so that the strong penetrating odor does not taint the milk.

Feed Same As For Cows

"Feeding of goats is practically the same as for cows, the amount of feed required for one cow will maintain about six or eight goats. Production varies considerably, depending on the same factors as govern the production of cows' milk. A doe which produces three pints of milk daily is considered poor; two quarts, good; three quarts, excellent. The lactation period generally extends from about six to ten months in a year, and a good doe will produce from eight to fifteen times her body weight in milk.

"Price of goats' milk varies from thirty to fifty cents a quart. Evaporated capric milk is now available on the market. The color of goats' milk is pure white due to the small fat globules, and the cream rises very slowly and is not practical to obtain this way.

"The goat dairy industry is a coming livestock addition and there is available a regular magazine devoted to the goat problems. In addition, the American Goat Society functions the same as Cattle Registry Associations. Goats, the Department report says, "are comparatively free from diseases, but they have minor ailments and readily amenable to treatment." Sixty-five herds consisting of three hundred pure bred and five hundred grade goats have been tested for tuberculosis and very little tuberculosis has been found. Also, forty-two herds consisting of four hundred and fifty-eight goats are under supervision for Bangs disease.

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EGG LAYING CONTEST MAKES A FINE START

THE new 1939-1940 Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest which operates under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture is under way with a total of 96 pens ready to compete for honors that will be determined September next.

Since October 1st the 13 birds in each of 83 pullet pens, which makes up a total of 1,079 birds, have produced 27,095 eggs which have an average weight of 22.4 ounces per dozen.

Of the ninety-six pens, eighty-three are for pullets which are divided into seven breed classifications. There are forty-five Single Comb White Leghorns, nine New Hampshires, ten Barred Plymouth Rocks, nine Rhode Island Reds, six White Plymouth Rocks, two White Wyandottes, and two Anconas. These birds are owned by sixty-eight specialty breeders in fourteen states including Pennsylvania.

The pullets entered in competition are now producing at the rate of over 62 percent. Should the management be successful in maintaining this rate of lay, it is reasonable to expect that the Contest will attain a rating equal to or better than third place in the United States which it attained in contest year recently ended.

1939 GRAPE CROP FOR U. S. 2,470,530 TONS

GRAPE crop for entire country including—23,200 tons for Pennsylvania—according to the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, is estimated to be 4 percent smaller than was estimated on October 1 due chiefly to reduced prospects for California wine, raisin and table grapes.

"The grape harvest in the Erie Belt of Pennsylvania," the report continues, "is over, with final outturn lower than expected but quality above average of past few years. Sugar content was high, but berry moth, which threatens to be a serious problem, sharply reduced grade in a number of vineyards, and in some, loss from dry rot was heavy. Pennsylvania's crop, according to the report, is approximately 7,000 tons more than last year.

In California, wine grapes showed a further decline during October as a result of high temperatures of late September. Harvest of table crops, except for the Emperor variety, was practically complete on November 1. Raisin grapes remaining for harvest consist mainly of Muscats which are being delivered to wineries.

Estimated production in New York and Ohio is slightly larger than was reported on October 1, while that in Pennsylvania turned out slightly smaller. In Missouri, prospects continued to decline as a result of high temperatures during the late summer, and the Michigan crop was reduced somewhat by the freeze of early October. The total estimated volume of the grape crop for this year in entire country is 2,470,530 tons, the report shows.

INCUBATOR TURKEYS TOP NEST-HATCHED

TURKEY producers are depending more on commercial hatcheries and less on home hatching of turkey eggs. This tendency is reflected in reports to the State Department of Agriculture which indicates an increase of 52 percent in commercial hatchings this year over those of last year as compared with a 22 percent increase in the number of turkeys raised.

Production of turkey eggs for hatching is also becoming specialized. This makes it possible for more attention to be given to turkey improvement through selective breeding than could be given by the turkey grower interested only in feeding flocks for market.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Counts 10 High Pens to November 1, 1939

Owner	State	Breed	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Burr's Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	S.C.W.L.	1	326.40	335
Norman W. Amidon	Connecticut	B.P.R.	2	322.00	337
R. H. Barteaux	Pennsylvania	N.H.	3	317.50	324
J. J. Warren	Massachusetts	R.I.R.	4	312.25	310
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	S.C.W.L.	5	308.45	337
Hubbard Farms	New Hampshire	N.H.	6	303.90	334
Bryan J. Snell	Pennsylvania	S.C.W.L.	7	299.35	311
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	S.C.W.L.	8	290.25	306
Kalerok Farms	Massachusetts	W.P.R.	9	289.60	292
Crooks Farm	Massachusetts	R.I.R.	10	286.50	304

Production Summary to November 1, 1936-1939

Year	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Wt. Oz. Per Doz.
1939, all 13 birds	59.05	16.66	18.31	22.2
1938, all 13 birds	46.08	13.17	14.29	22.4
1937, 10 highest birds	51.88	14.58	16.08	22.1
1936, 10 highest birds	60.00	16.74	18.60	22.0

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 15-19, 1940

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John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture

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PENNSYLVANIA AND OTHER FALL CROP SHAPE AND TREND

THE State Department of Agriculture announces that December found Pennsylvania's 1939 truck crop harvest practically over. And in regard to certain Pennsylvania grown vegetables, reports that the peak of the beet crop has been passed but many beets remain to be dug; that the celery harvest in the Bucks-Philadelphia counties area was finished by November 15 and movement was unusually heavy owing to the Thanksgiving Day Market, and that the spinach crop in the state will be available until December first; that carrots have been placed in pit storage for marketing during winter months are of high quality. Some carrots remain to be dug; a few car lots of spinach have been moving out of this state and light supplies will be available until the end of this month.

Regarding crop conditions in other sections of the country the report reads: "Shipments from the new beet crop in Texas began in carload lots during the week of November 5-11.

Cabbage

"Cabbage shipments by rail from the late northern states during the week of November 12-18 totaled 330 cars compared with 316 cars moved from November 5-11. New Crop cabbage began moving in South Carolina and Virginia early in November. A sharp increase in movement is expected by the 25th of the month. The supply of cabbage in the Norfolk district of Virginia is small. From Florida a few carloads began moving December first. Harvesting has begun in the Lower Valley of Texas. California will have heavy supplies during the last half of the month.

Carrots

"Late-crop carrots in the northern states continue to move by rail about 90 cars per week. There is also a considerable movement by truck. Shipments of new-crop carrots from California during the week of November 12-18 totaled 244 cars compared with 94 cars for corresponding week 1938. First solid car of carrots was shipped from Texas last week.

Celery

"Celery supplies coming by rail from the late northern States during the week of November 12-18 were slightly smaller than those of the preceding week, 116 cars compared with 124 cars the week of November 5-11. Shipping season was over in Washington by middle of November. Fall and winter crop in California will move in considerable volume during late November and early December and shipments should maintain a fairly high level with the Delta, Guadalupe, and San Jose districts all loading cars. There were 509 cars moved by rail November 12-18 compared with 522 the week of November 5-11. Harvest in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is in full progress now.

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Inaugurated and Conducted
By the
Department of Agriculture
Harrisburg

"Most plantings of celery have been made with the intention of having harvest completed prior to the middle of January, and many plantings are ahead of schedule.

Spinach

"A few cars of late crop spinach are still moving out of Maryland, Missouri, and Washington. In Arkansas the crop is late."

ORIGIN OF SHEEP REMOTE BUT KNOWN 15,000 YEARS B. C.

DOMESTICATION of sheep is so remote that their origin cannot be definitely established. Long before tradition, or record, sheep seemed to have been adopted to man's intimate use. Of all the wild animals sheep were perhaps the easiest to be adjusted to man's use and care. They were readily captured in the wild state. Due to their docile temperament and habit of making annual migrations, they were not tamed as individual animals but as complete herds; while the horse and dog and cattle were tamed as individual animals.

Primitive man first followed sheep in their migrations because they provided a ready source of food and primitive clothing. Since man found it to his advantage to protect and care for the migratory sheep, tame sheep were under man's supervision and care at least 12 to 15 thousand years B. C. They are now so modified and distributed that evidence of their connection or association with wild species has been lost.

However, in the case of the Asiatic breeds, especially the fur-bearing and carpet wool breeds, there is a strong possibility that the massive Tibetan argali may have had an important influence. The Rocky Mountain bighorn has not influenced the formation and cultivation of domestic needs. Authentic records of its crossing with domestic sheep are rather scattered but it seems to be closely related to produce hybrid offspring. Their fertility has never been proved.

Wool Versus Mutton

The sheep of today under domestication play an important part in the life of man in general from the standpoint of food and of wool for the manufacture of clothing and other products. Variations in wool value explain in a large measure the increases and decreases in number of farm sheep in the past fifty years. At the present time many former raisers of sheep who breed altogether for wool are giving more attention to mutton, and most of the new flocks being established are of some of the mutton breeds. The choice of the breed is not the most important question. Any breed is far superior to no breed.

Success of sheep raising can best be carried out and be more advantageous to sheep owners if a number of the sheep farmers in a community adopt a common plan of sheep raising and use rams of the same type, if not of the same breed. Under this plan, owners of small flocks have the advantage of improving the quality of their sheep most economically.

United States Breeds

There are thirty breeds of improved sheep that have been brought to fixed types as adapted to the needs of their native homes. In the United States there are twelve well established breeds with others gradually gaining popularity. The medium wool class includes: Southdowns, Hampshires, Shropshires, Oxfords, Dorsets, Cheviots, Suffolks, and Tunis.

The long wool class includes the Cotswold, Leicester, and Lincoln breeds, and the Romney Marsh, which is not as well known in America as the others.

The fine wool class includes the American Merino and the Rambouillet. The various strains of Merinos formerly known by numerous names are now grouped into three types, A, B, and C.

From the health standpoint, probably the greatest medical trouble with sheep is intestinal parasites, scabies, climatic and infectious diseases. Sheep owners in densely populated sections of the country are required to exercise vigilant supervision in order that their sheep are not mutilated or killed by stray dogs.

FARM PRODUCT PRICES RISE IN NOVEMBER

PENNSYLVANIA farmers were paid better prices for principal agricultural products during the month ended November 15, 1939, when, according to the State Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, the index of Pennsylvania prices increased 4 points over that of the previous month.

Following table, issued by the department, shows the comparative increase of the prices paid to Pennsylvania farmers against the prices current in the United States for agricultural products.

Products	Pennsylvania Nov. av 1910-14	Pennsylvania Nov. 15 1939	U. S. Nov. 15 1939
Wheat per bu.	$ .95	$.87	$.731
Corn per bu.	.69	.60	.468
Oats per bu.	.46	.40	.321
Barley per bu.	.67	.56	.422
Rye per bu.	.77	.65	.446
Buckwheat per bu.	.69	.62	.624
Potatoes per bu.	.67	.90	.692
Hay per ton	15.78	10.80	7.51
Apples per bu.	.64	.60	.62
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.94	6.90	5.87
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.20	7.70	6.89
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.36	10.20	8.64
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.76	3.55	3.83
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.22	8.10	7.48
Milk cows per head	54.40	77.00	59.20
Horses per head	167.20	120.00	77.60
Mules per head	....	129.00	96.60
Chickens per lb.	.126	.163	.124
Turkeys per lb.	.186	.24	.160
Milk wholesale, per 100 lbs.	1.80	2.25	1.99
Milk retail, per qt.	.065	.113	.103
Butter per lb.	.33	.30	.273
Butterfat per lb.	....	.29	.281
Eggs per doz.	.342	.315	.258
Wool per lb.	.22	.33	.276

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 15-19, 1940

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